The New-York Times.

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THE WAR.

Reported Serious Attack on Hamburg by the French Fleet.

A Fierce Attack by the French on Sunday Vigorously Repulsed.

A Large Body of French Troops Said to be Moving on Forbach.

Active Operations for Defense on the Part of Prussia.

England Ready for the Defense of Belgium and for War.

Proposed Triple Alliance Between England, Austria and Italy

REPORTS BY TELEGRAPH.

Facts and Rumors in London—The French Fleet Reported at Hamburg—No British Troops at Antwerp.

LONDON, Aug. 1—4½ P. M.—No news of any battle has been received up to this hour. The streets are full of rumors, as usual. One of these rumors is that the French fleet has arrived before Hamburg and attacked the defenses. It is not, however, generally credited. The decree prohibiting exportation recently issued by Prussia, is ascribed simply to the probable existence of a blockade. The French squadron is still cruising off Thurso, Scotland. The report that British troops now occupy Antwerp is not true. The Duke of AUGUSTENBURG is serving as a General in the Bavarian Army, and the Duke of NASSAU has accepted a position on the staff of the Crown Prince of Prussia.

A French Attack Vigorously Repulsed—Movement on Forbach—The London Times Trimming Its Sails—Germany to be Ruined by the War—Napoleon's Mistake.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—Dispatches from Saarbrück report that no operations of importance occurred along the entire line yesterday. A fierce attack by the French was repulsed vigorously by the Prussians today. A large body of French troops have moved on Forbach. A correspondent of the *Times* warns the public against precipitancy in forming opinion of the merits of the two Powers in the present war, and he points out how widely England erred regarding the American war. The King of Wurtemberg is quoted as saying that Germany will be ruined by the war for twenty years, and the emigration to America will swell to enormous proportions. It is thought that NAPOLEON erred in not pushing promptly into Bavaria; he would thereby have neutralized the action of all Southern Germany. Such a movement is impossible now, because it would expose Paris. Another installment of correspondence with foreign Powers relative to the secret treaty has been made public, but its contents have in the main been anticipated by other reports.

Prussia's Defensive Operations—Interesting Details—The Country Covered with Improvised Works—Positions Occupied—The Army to be Increased.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The preparations for war on the part of Prussia are being carried on with great activity. Trenches have been opened two leagues from Cologne. An intrenched camp has been established in the triangle formed by Cologne, Coblentz and Treves. The fine park in Cologne and the magnificent chateau of the banker OPPENHEIM have been razeed. Mayence is in a state of siege, and is occupied by 25,000 soldiers. Trenches have been opened in front of the city, and persons unable to provide themselves with six weeks' provisions have been notified to depart. A large force is encamped on the heights of St. Hubert, overlooking the valley of the Nahe, which will protect the important group of coal-mines at that place, and command the junction of the railroads from Bingerbruck to Landau. Large rafts are descending the Rhine at all hours with provisions and military munitions, between Mayence and Coblentz, and a formidable amount of war material and an immense body of troops have been collected. In consequence of the new instructions having been issued from the War-Office, there will be an entire change of tactics. Henceforth, there will be no open campaign. The tactics will be similar to those hitherto employed in a siege, viz., an advance will be made under cover of intrenchments. The Rhine Provinces are being covered with improvised works. The country between Coblentz and Mayence is entirely cut up in this fashion. The new system of defense requires a new mode of attack, hence the delay of the French advance. A Prussian corps has been stationed as a curtain to the Black Forest. The principal forces are concentrated in the triangular section of the country formed by the Rivers Rhine, Moselle and Saar. The last two rivers form the line of defense. The left of the army rests on the Rhine, near Landau, and the right stretches out to the Moselle, near Treves. A reward of 500 thalers has been offered for the capture of a French Mitrailleur. It is believed that Prussia will raise her army to a million and a quarter of soldiers and advance on France. The day after the declaration of war Gen. VON MOLTKE said if NAPOLEON had not marched to the Rhine by the 21st, he would never cross above Mayence. Saar-louis has been recently fortified and serves as the centre. In case of necessity the Prussians can fall back on Mayence and Coblentz, which protect the passage over the Rhine, and behind which they have a formidable corps in reserve.

The War Again Discussed in the British Parliament—Important Bills Introduced—Debate Between Disraeli and Gladstone—What Does English Neutrality Mean?

LONDON, Aug. 1.—In the House of Lords, today, a bill giving the Government power to call out the militia was introduced, under a suspension of the rules. In the House of Commons, to-night, the Government proposed to add 20,000 men to the army, and submitted estimates requiring two millions sterling for this purpose. The artillery was reported to be in a most effective state, and the militia rapidly recruiting. Mr. DISRAELI rose to make some inquiries. He thought the traditional silence and reserve of the Government should now be dismissed. He especially desired to be enlightened as to what extent England, at the Congress of Vienna, guaranteed to Prussia her Saxon requisitions. Such guarantee, if it still held good, would involve England in the present quarrel. He wanted to know what grounds had been taken by the Government? He urged that the army be kept up to its greatest strength, and closed with a declaration that England, while she observed treaties, would maintain the rights and independence of others. Mr. GLADSTONE took exceptions to the historical statements of the right honorable gentleman, and gave his version of events down to the present day. He said the policy of the Government was not one of armed neutrality, but of friendship to both combatants. He declared that the obligations of the Vienna treaty ended with the German Empire. The Government was now doing everything to enforce the observance of neutrality, but British power was restricted to British waters. All legal restraints had been imposed on the sale of coal. A running debate followed between lesser members on the state of the army and navy, which lasted until a late hour. No facts of importance were brought out.

England to Defend Belgium—The Press on Gladstone's Policy—Opinion on the Belgian Question in France.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—It is certain that England will take action to defend Belgium. The *Times* says that Mr. GLADSTONE'S speech at the Mansion House meeting, Saturday evening, proves that he recognizes the war and is ready to meet it.

The *Post* approves of Mr. GLADSTONE'S policy of peace so long as Belgium remains untouched. It refers to old treaties between the United States and Prussia, and says the restrictions as to articles contraband of war will probably become a dead letter for the United States, especially as England pays no attention to them.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Liberté* opposes the suggested occupancy of Belgium by Great Britain, claiming that it would disquiet Belgium, wound France, and bring Russia and Austria instantly into the war. The Belgian army of observation occupies a line between Liege and Aix-la-Chapelle.

General War Notes in Paris—The Recent Movements—A New Cable from the Baltic Proposed—The Treatment of Prisoners—Henri Rochefort's Case.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—Cardinal BONAPARTE has left Rome and gone to the Imperial headquarters as chaplain to the Prince Imperial. The Archbishop of Paris has addressed a pastoral letter to the clergy requesting their prayers for the success of France. The *Presse* says there has been no fighting on the banks of the Rhine, as has been widely rumored. The advance posts of the Bavarian troops have fallen back upon the Lauter River. Several Prussian scouting parties have lately crossed the Saar. Their movements were plainly seen by the French. It is not thought the Prussian force is so great in that neighborhood as at first supposed. A number of Prussian soldiers who deserted and came into the French lines, have been sent to Tours. The *Journal Officiel* today has information going to show that the sympathy of the people of the Danubian Principalities is heartily with France. The *Public* says that the French Government has contracted for a cable between Calais and some point in Jutland, Denmark, in order that the operations of the Baltic fleet may be reported to and directed from the capital. The *Presse* denies that the Prince of WALES, now in Copenhagen, sympathizes with Denmark in her complaints against Prussia. The Emperor has thanked the railway companies for the celerity and prudence with which they have transported the troops to the frontier. The Council of Ministers will meet three times a week at St. Cloud. The Empress will preside over their deliberations. A son of ABDEL KADER has asked permission of the Emperor to enlist in a regiment of Turcos. The *Journal Officiel* says it was through the advice of M. MAGNE, late Minister of Finance, that the Emperor decided to resort to a loan instead of issuing new Treasury bonds. The *Memorial Diplomatique* declares that the order excluding all correspondents from the French lines is absolute. The French War Department has peremptorily denied the request of Capt. HORE, of the British Navy, and an attaché of the British Legation in Paris, to visit the navy-yard at Cherbourg, intimating that his object is to take notes of the fortifications, work-shops and fleet. Orders have been promulgated in Paris to the effect that enemies' private property shall be respected in France as it is respected in Germany. There is a bitter feeling on the Bourse against German bankers, who are accused of sending specie to Prussia. The *Constitutionnel* publishes an article assuring the world that, however brutal the treatment of Frenchmen in Germany may be, Germans here will receive nothing but kindness. The Chancellor of the French Legation at Berlin, who remained there after the declaration of war, has been required by the Prussian authorities to give his parole not to leave the city. The *Journal du Peuple*, of Marseilles, has been fined 500 francs for offense against the authority of the Empress, and its chief editor has been condemned to fifteen days' imprisonment, with a fine of 2,000 francs, for writing an article tending to excite insubordination among the troops. The *Gaulois* states that HENRI ROCHEFORT has been officially notified that he will not be released from confinement until he has served out the terms of the several sentences pronounced against him. He will consequently remain in prison four months longer. The editors of the *Marseillaise*, now in confinement, were placed *au secret* after the appearance of their letter announcing the suspension of that journal.

Passports Required from all Travelers in France—Harsh Treatment of French Prisoners—An Artillery Corps Forming in Paris—The Mediterranean Fleet.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Journal Officiel* of this morning says the Government has decided that during the war no person, of whatever nationality will be permitted to enter or leave France without a passport. This, however, is not applicable to the subjects of those States actually at war with France. They can only travel in the interior with the special permission of the Minister of the Interior. The *Journal Officiel* also says that French citizens expelled from Baden were subjected to outrageous treatment. They were conducted to the frontiers in chains, and made to pay for the places wherein they were locked up to escape the violence of the people. The *Gaulois* says that it is proposed to form a corps of volunteer artillerymen in this city. It will be placed under the command of the former pupils of the Polytechnic School. The corps is designed for the special defense of Paris in case of need. No news of any serious engagement between the armies has yet (3 P. M.) been received here. The French Mediterranean fleet has arrived at Brest. It will go north and join the Baltic fleet. The Duke of CADORE, who is now in Stockholm on a mission from the French Government, will go to Copenhagen on similar business.

The Prussian King Takes the Field—A Stone Blockade of the River Elbe—A Proposed Immediate German Loan—The Rival Guns.

BERLIN, Aug. 1.—King WILLIAM left for the front at 6 o'clock last evening. The Queen attended him to the railway station. Multitudes of enthusiastic people collected there, and the flags and flowers were without end. Fifteen ships, laden with stone, are moored in the Elbe, below Hamburg, ready to be sunk on the approach of the French fleet. Subscriptions will be opened on the 3d and 4th of August next for a five per cent. loan of the German Confederation (Bundes Anteihe) to the amount of 100,000,000 thalers, to be issued at eighty-eight per cent. of the par value. Payments are to be made between the 10th of August and the 28th of December. The hesitation about the opening of hostilities, and the delay in the Imperial declaration of war, are here ascribed to the consciousness on the part of NAPOLEON that the war would be long and painful, owing to the superiority of the needle-gun over the Chassepot, as has been already demonstated in the encounters between skirmishers.

French Cruisers in Canadian Waters—Two Prussian Merchant Ships Seek a Harbor of Refuge.

CACANA, C. E., July 31.—Two outward-bound Prussian merchant-ships came to anchor here today. They are afraid to leave on account of French cruisers, as a vessel of that character is supposed to be in the neighborhood of the Island of Anticosti.

Rome Evacuated by French Troops—Italy to Preserve Order—An Explanatory Letter from Napoleon to the Pope.

FLORENCE, Aug. 1.—The negotiations between Italy and France for the withdrawal of the French troops from Italian soil have been brought to a satisfactory conclusion. The Italian Government has guaranteed the preservation of order in Rome, and the French troops have evacuated the city.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The French Government has received from Italy ample assurances of the observance of the convention for the withdrawal of the French troops from the Roman States. It is asserted that the Pope has been advised by some to go to Malta, and by others to remain in Rome, and it seems that he has decided to stay. The Roman Police have seized a quantity of arms which were secreted in the city. It is stated that the Emperor, before his departure for the Rhine, wrote to the Pope explaining the causes of the withdrawal of the French troops from Rome. His Holiness yesterday received Gen. DUMONT, the commandant of the French troops. Another detachment of the France Army left Civita Vecchia for Marseilles on Sunday.

Triple Alliance of Neutral Powers—The Position of England, Austria and Italy—Spain "Satisfied"—Hungary on the Defensive.

FLORENCE, Aug. 1.—The *Nazione* states that an alliance to secure the neutrality of England, Austria and Italy has nearly been completed by those Powers.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The *Moniteur* of today says that Herr KLAZEKO, who has arrived here from Vienna, has seen the Empress and the Duke DE GRAMMONT several times, and is believed to be charged with a confidential mission. So far, however, his language is expressive of neutrality on the part of Austria. It is noticed here that Prince METTERNICH, the Austrian Ambassador, and Chevalier NIGRA, the Italian Minister, are much together.

VIENNA, Aug. 1.—It is stated that Austria and Italy have settled upon a treaty which insures their neutrality.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The French Cabinet has made an explanation of recent expressions regarding Spain to Señor OLOZAGA, which is considered satisfactory.

PESTH, Aug. 1.—The Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supplementary credit of five millions for defense, and has authorized the calling out of the next year's contingent, whenever necessary.

Passports in France—Dispatch from Minister Washburne.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Aug. 1.—The following dispatch was received here this morning by cable:

To Secretary Fish, Washington:

The French Government now requires passports from all persons entering or leaving France.

GERMAN MASS-MEETINGS.

Large Gathering in Williamsburg—Napoleon Denounced as the Sole Cause of the War—Great Enthusiasm at the Singing of "Was Ist Der Vaterland."

Last evening, the spacious Turn Halle and gardens on Meserole-street, Williamsburg, were packed with Germans, anxious to do honor to their fatherland. Stand No. 1 was presided over by Mr. S. SPITZER. At Stand No. 2 was Mr. PHIL SCHACH as President. The following resolutions were unanimously adopted:

In the presence of the war just begun between Germany and France, which we must consider a renewal of that bloody drama of nineteen years duration inflicted by the First NAPOLEON upon Europe, and his endeavors to found a universal monarchy; and in the presence of the fact that the third NAPOLEON considers and proclaims himself the instrument of Providence, chosen to prosecute the debts and traditions of the first Empire; now, in view thereof, we, the Germans of Williamsburg, declare:

First—That the present ruler of France is the sole originator of the war, by him commenced, and obtruded upon the German nation upon a frivolous pretext, to satisfy his ambition and so fortify his dynasty to conquer German territory and to hinder and delay the unity of Germans, and considering that in our enlightened century all nations must look upon eachother as brothers, and should comprehend that they have in common their highest interest, and that this may be promoted by an amicable communion and by mutual interchange of ideas we find.

Second—That every war waged not for the liberation of nations, but in the interests of monarchs, is condemnable; and although the war is general, and we should wish that France and Germany could progress on the path of political development under the blessings of peace, still we admit

Third—The deplorable but stern necessity of prosecuting this war, at whatever cost, to its victorious termination, considering that Germany, in order to secure her peace from her hereditary enemies, the Napoleonides, must conquer a complete victory or submit to political destruction. Considering this necessity, we devote,

Foureh.—Our sincere and heartfeit sympathy to our German brothers, and engage to assist them to the best of our ability toward the glorious termination of this conflict, hoping and expecting, however, that the people of Germany will not, as was done in 1815, allow themselves to be deprived and defrauded of the fruits of their victories, and that this will not be fought for the glorification of the dynasty, but that, moreover, the seed sown in 1866 will arise in the coming conflict, and open into a united, great, powerful and especially to a free Germany.

Fifth—We are, with our utmost endeavors, ready to contribute to the alleviation of the unavoidable afflictions of the wounded soldiers, to the relief of their families, and toward the support of the widows and orphans of those fallen in battle, and we authorize the Executive Committee of the German National Aid Association of Williamsburg, heretofore organized, to take all proper steps to forward these purposes, more particularly to collect subscriptions for contributions in sums payable at once, weekly or in monthly installments, instructing the Association to report the amounts collected weekly in the German papers.

The singing of "Was ist der Deutscher Vaterland" by the Williamsburg Saengers, was so effective, accompanied as the singers were by a well-trained band of music, that tears were drawn from every eye, and fists were clenched with the vow that the last dollar should be spent for Prussia in the holy cause against the usurper NAPOLEON. A Finance Committee was appointed consisting of the following gentlemen: J. ROSENGASTEN, F. GANTZ, JOHN HIMMER, CHARLES MAHER, and S. SPITZER. It is understood that about $20,000 have already been subscribed by the German societies of Kings County, which is a stronghold for Prussian sympathizers.

The Germans of Jersey City Show their Sympathy.

A large and enthusiastic mass-meeting of the German citizens of Jersey City and vicinity was held in Cooper Hall, last evening, for the purpose of expressing sympathy with their fellow-countrymen in their struggle with France, and raising funds to assist in comfortably caring for the wounded. DUTTLEIF LIENAN, of Jersey City, was chosen President; CHARLES ZSCHEN, Secretary, and F. O. MATTHESSON, Treasurer. Vice-Presidents and an Executive Committee were named—one from each ward. A brass band was in attendance, as well as the Jersey City Quartete Club and Saengerrunde. The singing societies rendered "Watch on the Rhine," and "What is the German Fatherland," with fine effect. Dr. GRAUERT, of the former City of Hudson, first addressed the meeting. He styled the present action of NAPOLEON as the blackest crime of the Nineteenth Century, and believed the modern Mephistopheles would be a mild term for such a being. He reviewed the political career of the French Emperor, dwelling forcibly on his Mexican project, when the United States Government had to take him to task. He called particular attention to the fact that it is of little importance whether BISMARCK has been a strict monarchist, or King WILLIAM charged with being an oppressor; one thing was sure that both of them would have to respect the progressive spirit of the age; and if inclined to do evil would be forced to act their share in accomplishing national good.

Capt. ALBERT CLOKE, of Jersey City, was then introduced, and observed that, as a Union soldier, he was proud to say that the Germans, more than any other nation, aided the North in the suppression of the late rebellion. He complimented SIGEL and SCHURZ as military leaders in the war, and gave a humorous description of the origin of the "little unpleasantness" now existing in Germany.

SAMUEL STERN, of New-York, was the last, but not the least, speaker. He described the Napoleon invasion of Germany as worse than a plague. He believed NAPOLEON to be perpetually haunted by the ghosts of those whom he had murdered in cold blood. The Furies constantly follow him whether he sleeps or reels in regal splendor among his courtiers. In an unguarded moment he has taken down the mask he has worn since 1852, and shows the civilized world that his vaunted motto, "The Empire is peace," has been nothing but an abominable lie. The speaker thought the Spanish throne a piece of furniture which, after having been advertised for two years, nobody cares to give a fig for. The old proverb, "Whom the gods destroy they first make mad," seems to be verified in his case. NAPOLEON is a mere blind, deluded jester. The American people would never tolerate more than one Barnum. To be humbugged by BARNUM was only fun to the Americans; but no other man but BARNUM dared humbug them. The French people are a noble people, and love liberty; and this love, hushed for years through the despotic measures of the vile gambler, will, as sure as justice is eternal, discard him as soon as the card which he has so long played proves a false deal. It would be as rational for the American people to allow England to annex the cities on the Mississippi to Canada as for Germany to cede to France the Rhine provinces. The Rhine is the German Mississippi. Our object here is to support our friends.

Mr. STERN was warmly applauded throughout his speech, at the close of which the singing societies sang some patriotic airs, and the various clubs were supplied with account books in which to record their subscriptions. A set of resolutions was then adopted, strongly indorsing the action of the Germans on the other side of the Atlantic in repelling the aggressions of an ambitious tyrant, who would drag a people down to build up a dynasty for his family.

German Patriotic Aid Society—Constitution Adopted.

The General Committee of the German Patriotic Aid Society of this City, met at Leiderkranz Hall, Nos. 31 to 35 East Fourth-street, last evening, Mr. HUGO WESENDONK presiding, and Mr. C. PETRASCH acting as Secretary. A number of new delegates were admitted. Hon. EDWARD SALOMON made a report from the Executive Committee for the adoption of a constitution of the Society, which was, after some discussion, adopted. Its provisions relate to the branch societies in this City and neighborhood, the number of delegates to the General Committee, the Collectors and Treasurers of the branch societies, the delivery of the money collected to the Treasurer of the main Society, the publication of the subscription lists, the functions of the Executive Committee, the meetings of the General Committee, the organization of the latter, &c. The election of permanent officers was postponed. It having been stated by the Chairman that the subscriptions were making good progress, the meeting adjourned to the 15th inst.

German Patriotism.

We are, by the most respectable and most reliable authority on German matters in this City, informed that immediately after the declaration of war by France against Prussia, a young German telegraphed by cable to his aged father in Germany, asking him whether he should come home. The father gave him by cable the answer: "Germany wants her brave boys." The son thereupon embarked at this port on one of the European steamers, and may by this time have joined the ranks of the German Army.

CRIMES AND CASUALTIES.

Fires and Falls—Case of Youthful Depravity.

A fire occurred yesterday morning in the lager-beer saloon of BERNARD MITTLESTED, at No. 223 West Twenty-seventh-street, which did only a slight damage. It is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and Fire Marshal MCSPEDON has the case under investigation.

One Mrs. NIMBA, of No. 443 West Thirty-third-street, yesterday afternoon, fell down stairs at her residence, and broke her leg. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

ALICE NOONAN, of No. 78 Elliott-place, Brooklyn, fell into a basement at the corner of First-avenue and Tenth-street, yesterday, and fractured a wrist. She was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

WM. JAMESON, of No. 225 West Twenty-seventh-street, while at No. 145 Water-street, yesterday, had a case of goods fall upon him, breaking his right leg. He was taken to Park Hospital.

JEREMIAH SULLIVAN, a boy not more than eleven years of age, was charged, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, by Mrs. ELIZA WARD with snatching her gold watch and chain from her, and running off with them, in Lexington-avenue, near Forty-second-street, at about 9 o'clock on Sunday evening. In her affidavit Mrs. WARD stated that she was walking along at the above-named place, at the hour mentioned, when young SULLIVAN leaped up from the sidewalk on which he was lying, and committed the offense complained of. He was remanded back to the Station-house until evidence of a character calculated to convict him should be found, as Mrs. WARD was not able fully to identify him.

In the Harlem Police Court, before Justice MCQUADE, yesterday, EDWARD MCDERMOTT was committed in default of $300 bail for an aggravated assault on MARTIN V. B. MCARTHUR, residing in Manhattanville, on Sunday evening.

JOHN DUNNY, corner of One Hundred and Twenty-ninth-street and Third-avenue, and DENIS POWERS, No. 3,021 Third-avenue, were held in $300 bail each for keeping open their liquor-stores and selling on Sunday.

Yesterday afternoon a portion of Pier No. 3 North River gave way, and 900 pigs of lead which were upon it were precipitated into the river. No person happened to be upon that part of it at the moment, and consequently no one was injured by the casualty.

WM. EICHENFELDT, a German barber at No. 319 Avenue A, got into a quarrel, last evening, with EDWARD EPPLER, one of his employes, and during the mêlée cut him in the hand with a pair of shears, inflicting, however, only a slight wound. He was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct Station-house, where EPPLER was also detained on a charge of larceny, it being alleged he had stolen a razor from the shop.

WILLIAM ANDREWS, of No. 212 Wooster-street, and MICHAEL EDWARDS, of No. 230 Wooster-street, were arrested last evening by Detective REILLEY, of the Eighteenth Precinct, on a charge of stealing a gold watch and chain, worth $55, from the person of ROBERT ANDERSON, of No. 141 Front-street, Brooklyn, while he was sleeping in Washington-square, and were locked up in the Mercer-street Police Station to await arraignment at the Jefferson Market Police Court this morning. The property was recovered.

JOHN ROURKE, of No. 120 East Fourth-street, yesterday, cut his hand and wrist severely with the glass of a picture, and was found at the corner of East Houston and Crosby streets disabled. He was assisted by the Police.

JOHN ADAMS died suddenly, last evening, at No. 414 West Forty-sixth-street, and the Coroner was notified to hold an inquest.

Last evening, a fracas occurred at No. 25 Bowery, during which ERNESTINA MARTININA, who was armed with a large dirk-knife, stabbed MATTHEW BURKE in the left side, causing a severe wound, and, escaping at the moment, was subsequently arrested by Officer MCGOVERN, of the Sixth Precinct, and locked up in the Franklin-street Police-station to await arraignment at the Tombs Police Court this morning. The wounded man was removed to the Eldridge-street Police-station, where he received surgical attention.

MICHAL WELSH, of No. 366 Cherry-street, had his leg broken yesterday while unloading timber from a truck on Pier No. 35, North River, and was sent to Park Hospital.

JOHN SCHEPP, fourteen years of age, whose parents reside at No. 349 East Thirty-second-street, committed suicide last evening by jumping into the East River from the dock foot of Thirty-second-street. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue. No cause for the act is given.

Destruction of a Hoboken Ferry-Boat by Fire—Narrow Escape of the Passengers—The Fire Communicated to a Bremen Bark—Grand Illumination of the North River.

At 8¾ o'clock last evening a fire broke out on the Hoboken ferry-boat *James Watt*, caused by an explosion of the gasometer, which resulted in the total destruction of the boat and a bark. Had it occurred two or three minutes later it would undoubtedly have resulted in a fearful loss of life.

At the time the fire broke out the *James Watt* was lying in the Christopher-street slip on the Hoboken side. About 250 men, women and children had gone on board and the gate had been closed down preparatory to casting off. One or two minutes' delay was occasioned in consequence of charging a new rubber gasometer, which was being filled for use for the first time. The deck hand, ABRAHAM VAN BUSKIRK, started down below with a lamp to see if the gasometer was full, when an explosion occurred, and in an instant the engine-room was filled with flames. The cry of fire was raised, when the passengers became panic-stricken, and amid a scene of the wildest confusion, began to rush ashore, but as far as known, they made their exit without accident. In a few minutes the boat was enveloped in flames, which the firemen had apparently nearly subdued in a half hour after getting to work. At about 10 o'clock, the fire suddenly burst out afresh, just forward of the paddle-wheel, and in a few minutes the flames raged with great fury, threatening destruction of the ferry-houses. As soon as possible a tug-boat was attached to the wreck—she was towed out into the stream, where the hawser was burned off, and the burning vessel was carried by the tide against one of three Breman barks, loaded with petroleum oil, and were lying at anchor in the middle of the stream, and before she could be got off the bark was set on fire and was burned to the water's edge.

The *James Watt*, owned by the Hoboken Land and Improvement Company, was one of the oldest boats on the ferry, but about five years ago was lengthened and thoroughly overhauled. She was valued at $60,000 and insured for $20,000. At 11 P. M. the *Watt* was in the middle of the stream, a little above the Elysian Fields, and was drifting toward the New-York side. As she was entirely on fire above the water-mark, no vessel could approach to guide her course.

CUBAN AFFAIRS.

ARRIVAL OF THE STEAM-SHIP DE SOTO.

The steam-ship *De Soto*, from Havana July 27, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon. We are indebted to the courtesy of the Purser, Mr. THOMAS MCMANUS, for the early delivery of our mail packages.

The Dissensions Among the Insurgent Leaders—Bandits and their Fiendish Acts—How an American Avenged the Wrongs of his Wife—The Heirs of Esteban Santa Cruz de Oviedo, of Diamond-Wedding Notoriety—Miscellaneous.

From Our Own Correspondent.

HAVANA, Wednesday, July 27, 1870.

The reports and rumors received from the Central Department indicate plainly that the Cubans have discovered the plan of Gens. FORTUN, PORRO, CASTELLANOS and FREIRE to surrender to the Spanish forces. It is stated that CORNELIO PORRO was assassinated, but this report is not confirmed, although it is a fact that CASTELLANOS, FORTUN, and other leaders visited the encampment of Gen. CARO, dined and wined with the Spanish officers, remained all night at the camp, and in the morning proceeded to the mountains with the expressed intention of uniting their forces and coming in to surrender. Up to the present we have no information that such surrender has taken place, and I consider the result somewhat doubtful. The radical Cuban leaders are bitterly opposed to the Generals above-named, and when I use the term radical I mean to state plainly that the Cubans no longer present a united front, but have formed themselves into three distinct and hostile factions. This fact may be doubted, because it can be alleged that so far no Cuban General of note has really surrendered, and that all continue opposed to the Spaniards; this is correct only in so far as acts are concerned, but erroneous when the plans are taken into consideration. The old Quesada party is opposed to the Cespedes party, and the bickerings and dissension which exist between these two have induced those who are tired of the war or who have received real or imaginary wrongs from the hands of the governing party, to form a third or conservative party, which is ready to surrender to the Spaniards, or return to the Cuban flag with new vigor. Judging from the different reports however, and extracting those most trustworthy, it seems to be a settled fact that a large number of Cubans, who hitherto have been strong adherents to the so-called Patriot Party, are turning and joining the Spanish side, in so far as ceasing to render aid to the Cubans is to become Spanish. The next mail from Puerto Principe may give us a full account of what the rebellious Cuban Generals have done, and may dispose of the doubts as to the assassination of PORRO. Should the reported assassination be confirmed, it must be then considered that intestine war among the Cubans has broken out, and that they will begin to fight among themselves, PORRO being very generally liked among his countrymen and possessing great influence. Parties will form themselves, not only to avenge his death, but also to carry out his ideas. The insurgent party of today is not the same party it was a year ago. The remnant remaining true to the first declaration at Yara is more firm, compact, determined and better drilled than it has been. But a year ago the fighting was done only by Spanish troops and Spanish volunteers, and today in the jurisdiction of Holguin alone, over 1,000 native Cubans organized as volunteers, and many of them formerly belonging to the revolutionists, are fighting side by side with the Spanish troops, and it may be said that they do all the fighting. Conjectures are indulged in now by impartial persons as to how long the revolution may last, and that the ultimate triumph of the Cubans is by no means so sure as many may think, owing to this want of unity among themselves.

WATCHING ANOTHER NEW-YORK EXPEDITION.

The entire coast is closely watched in order to discover the approach of the steamer *Salvador*, which left New-York with an expedition, which, although not mentioned by the New-York journals, is well known to the Government.

BANDITS AND THEIR OPERATIONS.

Efforts are also being made to rid the country of the numerous band of bandits, who, sheltered by the existing state of war, are committing all sorts of atrocities. Eleven men, belonging to the band of the notorious CARLOS GARCIA, which lately visited the plantations near Bijucal, robbing the owners, and in every instance outraging the women, and committing unheard-of barbarities, have been caught. Seven, who were recognized, were executed yesterday, and the other four sentenced to ten years' Penitentiary. Two men of the same band have also left this world against their will, and in such a manner as to merit a detailed relation of the affair.

VENGEANCE OF A HUSBAND.

Some time during the month of May, a party of five robbers appeared at a plantation, possessed themselves of several good horses, taking also various articles of clothing belonging to an American engineer on the plantation, and then disappeared. The engineer, who was in Havana at the time, became furious on his return, and indulged in severe threats against the perpetrators of the robberies. Some friend of the bandits communicated these threats to them, and a few days later they again appeared, took the engineer by surprise, tied him hand and foot, and then proceeded to lash him with whips and thongs until the man had fainted three times from loss of blood and pain. They then tied him up on a chair before his dwelling, and two of the number walked into the house and violated his wife. Since then the engineer has been almost a maniac and bent on revenge. Last Friday he received information that the two bandits were then at a neighboring plantation, and without advising anybody of his intentions he armed himself and had the good fortune to find both of them lying on the floor in an inebriated condition. To tie them up and rouse them sufficiently to understand the situation, occupied but little time, and with the help of some negroes he brought them to his own place, ordered fires to be lit and then threw both of them into big sugar kettles filled with water, which soon began to boil. The men lived fifteen to twenty minutes until the water began to boil. Their attempts to throw themselves out of the kettles, and their demands for water and cries for pity were heart-rending, but their executioner took a fiendish delight in throwing in occasionally a little cool water, which, however, in a moment began to boil again. At the end of twenty-five minutes both had ceased to exist. When the fact was mentioned to the Captain-General, he remarked, "I don't wish to know it, and if such a thing has happened, I fully approve of it as a man, but as Captain-General, I have so far no knowledge of the matter. Beasts in human shape must be treated as beasts, although the punishment was inhuman and cruel;" and so the matter rests. The engineer has returned to his plantation, and swears not to rest until he has caught all the other three. Some Spaniards attempt to call these bandits insurgents, but this is a mere subterfuge, as all of these robbers were criminals long before the war, and exercised their nefarious profession then and since without the least reference to politics, and in addition, these bands are composed of Cubans, Spaniards and negroes.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The work on the West India and Panama Cable is progressing favorably....The property of ALDAMA'S wife has been embargoed by order of the Government....The Matanzas Volunteers serenaded Gen. RODAS last night, having come in a special train, and returned this morning. ....The Cardenas Volunteers will also send a delegation and bands of music, to serenade him within a few days....Much dissatisfaction exists among the Havana merchants, owing to the action of the Government in suppressing telegrams relating to the war in Europe, RODAS founding his objections on the fact that officially he has not been notified as yet of the declaration of war....Owing to the long and continued drouth the cane has suffered severely in different sections of the island. QUASIMODO.

THE "ITALY."

The New Steam-ship of the National Line—Full Description of Her—Her Power and Capacity.

The magnificent new vessel, known as the *Italy*, built by Messrs. JOHN ELDER & Co., of Glasgow, for the National Steam-ship Company of Liverpool, arrived in our port on the morning of the 25th ult., after a very satisfactory run of ten and a half days from Queenstown. She now lies at the Company's pier, No. 47 North River, where a visit to her will amply repay the lovers of marine architecture. The *Italy* has already been described in the TIMES in the letters of our correspondence from Glasgow, written while the ship was building. Her performance upon her first voyage across the Atlantic fully confirms the favorable anticipations which were expressed in the letters referred to. She is, unquestionably, a great commercial success, and, if she meets with no mishap, she will prove to be a very profitable investment to her enterprising owners.

The *Italy* was built on the new and extensive building premises of Messrs. ELDER & Co., at Govan, near Glasgow, and engined and fitted by the same eminent firm. She is the largest merchant screw steam-ship ever built upon the Clyde, being nearly 4,000 tons, builders' measurement. She is 400 feet long, forty-three feet beam, and thirty-six feet deep, with four decks, two of which are iron. She has a clean, sharp entrance, a straight stem, with no overhang or bowsprit, and about her bows she has a decidedly American look. Her upper deck is flush fore and aft and is without bulwarks; it is protected by an iron rail with wire nettings. Upon this deck she has a forward wheel-house and chart-room forward of the funnel, the steerage companion-ways forward and aft the engine-room hatch, a very spacious companion-way to the main saloon, and a large and comfortable smoking-room. A second wheel-house stands aft. The steering gear is on a new and improved pattern, and either the forward or after wheel can be used at the discretion of the commanding officer. The steam capstan, steam winches, &c., &c., are all constructed upon approved and well-tried patterns, and every contrivance to lessen the labor of working ship and discharging and loading cargo, lifting and repairing machinery, &c., has been adopted. The *Italy*, like all steamers of the National line, is bark-rigged, with double topsail yards, &c., &c.

The after part of the upper between-decks is occupied by the saloons and cabins, which are unusually large, and very neatly and tastefully decorated and furnished. The main saloon is 100 feet in length, and the state cabins on each side are large, light and airy, three requisites for comfort, which are greatly needed and seldom found on board a ship. The midship section of the between-decks is occupied by the engine-room, galleys, officers' rooms, offices, closets, &c., &c., and forward of these is a large, clean and well-ventilated space for the use of the steerage passengers in stormy or wet weather. This covered deck-room for the emigrants is one of the greatest improvements that has been introduced upon large emigrant steam-ships.

Descending one of the ample gangways leading to the next deck below, the visitor finds himself in the steerage, which comprises a series of large apartments filling the entire length of the ship. Upon her steerage deck, the after part of the deck is fitted up for families, the forward compartments for males, and both males and females are made as comfortable as possible in the limited space at their disposal Below the emigrant deck are the enormous holds for cargo, where something like 4,000 tons of cargo may be stowed away, in addition to the coals required for the voyage. On the return cargo to Liverpool these lower holds are filled with grain, provisions, &c., while the emigrant deck is filled with cotton and such other light freight as may offer. The *Italy* has already engaged 60,000 bushels of wheat, at a freight of a shilling sterling per bushel.

The engines, or rather the engine, is on the compound principle, using steam at high pressure in a small cylinder and expanding into a large cylinder. This type of engine, which is fast coming into general use in England, has been manufactured extensively by the firm of ELDER & Co., who owe much of their success as machinists and ship-builders to the reputation of their compound engines. The engines of the *Italy* are a decided success. On her trial trip they drove the immense ship at the rate of twelve and a half knots, and upon the voyage from Queenstown to New-York she steamed eleven knots against strong head winds, consuming less than forty-two tons of coal per day, a performance which, taking the size and capacity of the ship into consideration, has not been matched upon the Atlantic. With a moderate share of fair winds, or with no wind at all, she could steam from New-York to Liverpool, with a full cargo, on five hundred tons of coal. The *Italy* will carry much more than 5,000 tons of weight and measurement, if her entire capacity is filled up with cargo, rating her at 5,000 tons, with room for 100 cabin and 150 steerage passengers. She can transport from New-York to Liverpool ten tons of cargo for every ton of coal consumed, and make the passage in eleven days, and herein lies the secret of the great profit of the modern British iron screw steamer, as compared with the wood paddle steamers which were formerly used in the trade. The Collins steamers carried 1,000 tons of cargo and consumed 1,200 tons of coal, and our most successful transatlantic steamer, the old *Arago*, carried 1,000 tons of cargo, and burned 800 tons of coal, on a journey between New-York and Havre. The *Arago* was 289 feet long, by 40 feet beam and 25 feet deep. The *Italy* is a leviathan by comparison with the *Arago*. The *Arago* was only a moderately strong wooden ship, and needed refastening and extra planking before she had been run seven years. The *Italy* is an extra strong iron ship, rated first-class for 21 years, and likely to last three times as long if she meets with no misfortune. The *Arago* was built in the palmy days of American ship-building, when American builders could compete with the world in building wooden ships, and when we had no war taxes, and no complaints of high duties on imported materials. Yet the *Arago* cost within $20,000 of the price paid for the *Italy*.

The *Italy* is under the command of Commodore GRACE, of the National line. His skill as a navigator and urbanity as a gentleman, entitle him to the command of the magnificent vessel of which he is justly proud. The National Company has recently contracted for two monster ships, fifty feet longer and two feet wider than the *Italy*. They are to be called the *Spain* and *Egypt*.

Using the Knife—Another Victim in a "Precarious Condition."

WILLIAM MULLADY was brought up at the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, charged with a felonious assault on JOHN KAY, of No. 274 Bowery. From the statement of Officer MCGOWAN, of the Fifteenth Precinct, it appeared that on Sunday evening the prisoner and Mr. KAY had an altercation, when the former, who appeared to be under the influence of drink, drew a knife and stabbed his opponent several times in the face and neck. A medical certificate was produced, stating Mr. KAY was in a very precarious condition, and the prisoner was remanded to await the result.

Free Fight Among City Officials—An Alderman Stabbed.

Last week was prolific of horrors, and even the high officials of our City indulged in the contraband amusement of playing with edged tools. "Not where the woodbine twineth," but where, near by Thirteenth-street and Sixth-ave., in the "Woodbine Cottage," cock-tails are mixed and julips sought after, a hilarious crowd assembled. More than one City official of note was participant, and the fun waxed fast and furious until Counselor HIGGENBOTHEN, in the warmth of disputation, drew a knife and inflicted a serious wound upon Alderman M. HEALY in the neck. The knife inflicted a gash of some three inches, and grazed the carotid artery. A physician in the neighborhood—Dr. CARADINE, of Thirteenth-street—was hastily summoned, who efficiently applied remedies that doubtless saved the life of his patient. No further particulars can be ascertained, as the matter has been kept quiet, and all concerned refuse to give any information on the subject.

THE MURDER MANIA.

No Clue to the Assassin of Mr. Nathan.

The Funeral of the Slaughtered Man.

Important Charge to the Grand Jury by Judge Bedford.

REAL'S LAST HOPE GONE.

Trial and Conviction of a Would-be Wife Murderer.

MORE BLOODY TRAGEDIES.

Shooting, Stabbing and Knocking Down the Order of the Day.

Fruitless Search for the Murderer—Unfounded Rumor—The Difficulties of the Case—Little Hope of Success for the Police.

The City was excited yesterday by a rumor that the Nathan assassin had been found in the person of a plumber, who was said to have lacerated wounds upon the face, and what was still more positive, to have had the stolen watch upon his person. It was vague in the extreme, and highly improbable in itself, but it was eagerly snatched at as a crumb of comfort, and speedily attaining widespread publicity by means of bulletin-boards and evening newspapers, soon found thousands of persons to give it credence. Scores of the credulous rushed wildly to Police head-quarters to verify the story, but to such of these as he was accessible Superintendent JOURDAN said that he had heard nothing of the matter except the common report in the street, and he said further that no arrest had been made by any member of his force, and none had been officially reported to him as having been made in any other quarter. It might be, he added, that the Brooklyn Police, or some one else, might effect the arrest of the savage, and no one would more heartily rejoice at the event than himself, but he had no reason to believe that any one had yet done so, or were likely to secure the right person.

The rumor was evidently the product of the intense popular desire that the assassin shall be apprehended, and there will probably be many more before the case is finally closed. It is probable also that there will be arrests made by private detectives based upon newspaper stories and theories which will prove to be wholly unwarranted, but Superintendent JOURDAN will apprehend no one until morally certain that the case against the prisoner can be made out. Some may indeed be placed under surveillance, but that will be a matter which he will studiously keep from the public. Thus far there is no positive knowledge that even that has been done, except in the case of WILLIAM KELLY, the house servant, and he was released from espionage after a few hours.

It is not possible to submit any new facts in the case sufficiently reliable to be worthy of public attention. Many sensational stories of various kinds may indeed find their way to the public ear, but none of them can claim official paternity. The invariable answer of Superintendent JOURDAN, yesterday, to all inquiries, was that there has been no new development whatever in the case, and he seemed perfectly willing to leave the impression that he is as far off as ever from the assassin he so earnestly desires, for the sake of society and his own reputation, to capture. It is by no means certain, however, that such would not be his answer, even had he obtained most important clues, as it is evident the blundering in the Rogers' case is not to be repeated, and the public informed of the mighty things the detectives are to achieve. He has a case infinitely more difficult to deal with than was that where the assassin left most palpable proofs of his identity behind him, and he cannot allow his chances of success to be frittered away by giving premature publicity to his proceedings.

He has not, however, abandoned the pursuit, but is yet constantly at work himself, and has every Police agency in full employment. Yesterday copies of the Mayor's proclamation were forwarded to all the cities and towns of the United States and the Canadas having any Police organization. The detectives are still kept constantly on the move night and day running rumors to earth, but it is only just to Superintendent JOURDAN and his co-workers to say that there is now very little, if any, hope that all his industry and skill will meet with the reward it deserves. The Police may "tumble" to the murderer, as they term it in their expressive idiom—that is, may come upon him by accident—but the most expert pursuers of criminals are not sanguine of reaching him in any other way. Thus far, it is proper to add, not the slightest clue has been obtained nor has any information reached the Police that promises to be of the slightest value. There is, of course, and always will be, the hope that some one of his boon companions is in possession of the secret of the murderer, and will be tempted to betray him for the sake of the offered rewards; but the possibility of such an event decreases with the lapse of time. Upon reeds like these, which seem already broken, the Police are compelled to lean; or, as Superintendent JOURDAN tersely tells the story: "We see clearly enough that an atrocious murder has been done and how it was done, but all else is a blur."

The more it is probed the more of a blur the tragedy seems to become. Yesterday the house where the murder was committed was subjected to another searching examination. From the sub-cellar to the attic not a square foot was left unexplored; the fixtures, such as water-pipes and waste-pipes, were all thoroughly probed, but all this labor was totally unproductive. Not a vestige of the murderer was anywhere discovered, and it is now absolutely certain that all the marks of his presence which he left were those upon the disfigured corpse.

The Funeral of Mr. Nathan.

The funeral of BENJAMIN NATHAN took place from his late residence, No. 12 West Twenty-third-street, at 10 o'clock, yesterday morning. Long before the hour appointed for the obsequies the street in front of the residence of the deceased was filled with men, women and children, and by the time the funeral procession was ready to start for the cemetery, there were not less than 10,000 people collected in Twenty-third-street and Fifth-avenue. The sidewalks for several blocks in the vicinity were thronged with persons representing all classes, and the windows of the neighboring dwellings were filled with spectators. The spacious mansion which was lately the scene of the fearful tragedy proved insufficient to accommodate the thousands of friends of the murdered man—comprising people of all classes and conditions—who came to testify their respect to his memory and to tender their sympathies for his family. The members of Mt. Sinai Hospital, the Board of Directors of the Hebrew Benevolent and Orphan Asylum Society, the directresses and members of the Ladies' Auxiliary Society of Mt. Sinai Hospital, and the directors of various other benevolent associations to which the deceased belonged, were among the number. The members of the Stock Exchange attended the funeral in a body, and among

(*Continued on Eighth Page.*)

EUROPEAN MAIL NEWS.

ARRIVAL OF THE HAMMONIA AND MINNESOTA.

The steam-ships *Hammonia*, from Hamburg July 20, and *Minnesota*, from Liverpool July 20, and Queenstown July 21, arrived at this port yesterday. They bring four days' later news than that brought by the *Cuba*. We are indebted to Capt. Meyer, of the *Hammonia*, for late Continental files, and to Mr. Purser Thorpe, of the *Minnesota*, for the early delivery of our English files.

The death is announced of the Countess Dowager of Mexborough, in the eighty-eighth year of her age. It took place at Brighton on Sunday evening. She was the eldest daughter of Philip third Earl of Hardwicke.

A lucid and interesting report, says the *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 19, has been published by Mr. Charles Burt, the representative of the Erie Shareholders' Protection Committee in the proceedings lately taken in New-York, narrating the steps adopted and the result, so far as that was known up to Saturday last. Mr. Burt, speaking of the New-York Legislature, says: "I was told by one of the members of the Assembly Committee that a ring had been formed in the Committee to smother the bill, and that if I had let it be understood that I had brought $20,000 to smooth the way, I should have made more progress. Outside the Legislature, it was stated on all sides that nothing could be done without money." With respect to the proceeding of the Fisk party in obtaining an injunction from Judge Barnard against the transfer or removal of the uncertified shares, on an affidavit of Fisk, which, it is stated, "contains scarcely a word of truth," Mr. Burt observes that the act appears to him the worst of any yet perpetrated, and to be an outrage on private rights in the name of law such as has no parallel in modern times in any civilized country in the world. The necessary measures, he adds, are being taken to protect the rights of the shareholders; and there can be no doubt, he thinks, that the order will be reversed in the higher Courts.

"To scientific English ears, still tingling from Mr. Lowe's famous declaration as to Government aid to science, remarks the *Pall Mall Gazette*, "part of the proceedings in the Corps Législatif, on Thursday last, must have been very tantalizing. Chapter 29 of the Budget contained an item of £800, to assist Capt. Gustave Lambert's expedition for the discovery of the North Pole. M. Stephen Liegeard moved that the grant should be £4,000, and, with the help of a few words from M. Picard, his amendment was carried. To be sure, it was the day before war was declared. M. Liegeard pressed a good many points into a brief speech. Since 1818, it appears there have been forty-two expeditions in search of this famous mathematical entity, all of which have failed. The three modes of search now urged, are—that of Capt. Sherard Osborn, by sledges over the frozen ocean, (but, says M. Liegeard, what was thought to be a crust of ice is an open sea;) the proposal of Augustus Petermann, of Gotha, to follow the route between Spitzbergen and Nova Zembla; and Capt. Lambert's, to try the passage through Behring's Straits, which Cook would have done, "had he not fallen under the hatchet of the savages of the Sandwich Islands." It appears further that in the polar region, so fatal to explorers, "there are rich products to conquer—whale oil, fossil ivory, gold, copper, coal, and everything else that 800,000,000 of still unexplored polar hectares can conceal." Captain Lambert has held two hundred meetings on this subject, and collected £16,000, besides subscriptions from chambers of commerce, learned societies, the Emperor (£2,000), and others. The exploring vessel, the *Boréal*, is ready; Captain Lambert, "an intelligent man, full of faith and courage, with a constitution of iron," will leave Paris on the 1st of February next, and in the month of August, 1871, so M. Liegeard says, he will—perhaps, to the cry of Ohé! Lambert—"plant the French flag on the prolongation of the terrestrial axis." As for Captain Lambert, we do not wish to damp his courage or rust his constitution, but Voltaire wrote a curious prophetic sentence on the 30th of June, 1760, in a letter to Thiriot: *Il vaut mieux attendre tout du temps en France que d'aller chercher l'ennui et le malheur sous le pôle.*

THE FENIANS DAVITT & WILSON.

Closing Proceedings of the Trial in London—Summing Up of the Case by Lord Chief Justice Cockburn—Appeal of Davitt in Behalf of Wilson.

In the case against the alleged Fenians, Michael Davitt and John Wilson, accused, in the Central Criminal Court of London, of treason-felony, July 19, Lord Chief Justice Cockburn summed up the case to the jury. He first explained the charge, and in what it differed from high treason, and that it was necessary it should be made out by overt acts. The jury, he said, would have to consider, first, whether arms were provided in this country for the alleged purpose, and sent to Ireland to be so used there; and, secondly, whether they were sent thither by the prisoners. He proceeded to give a succinct narrative of the circumstances from the commencement, remarking, first, upon the fact that all the consignments of the arms in question had been made to fictitious persons, or to persons who had repudiated all knowledge of them, and that the addresses upon them were all in the handwriting of the prisoner Davitt, according to the evidence of Mr. Chabot, the professional expert in handwriting. That was the case so far as respected the Irish consignments. On the other hand, one was consigned to a place called Rutherglen-loon, in Glasgow, and delivered first there and afterward taken thence to a place in the same city called Gildey-court, to a dealer in old clothes, called Macnamara, an Irishman, occupying a single room. What could he have to do with a cask of arms and ammunition? The consignments to Newcastle, again, were made to persons who could not be found; and as to one sent to Manchester addressed to "Benjamin Richards," the prisoner Davitt was proved to have signed for that at the receiving-office in Manchester, and that consignment was afterward hastily abandoned by the persons who were removing it, on being surprised by the police. The learned Judge then referred to the circumstances under which the prisoners were arrested at the Paddington Station, to Wilson being found there with arms in his possession on that occasion, and to both prisoners, on being arrested and placed in the dock at the Police Station, having affected not to know each other, though at that moment the prisoner Wilson had the address in London of Davitt in his possession. There was no evidence, he said, to show that Davitt was connected with the attack on Chester Castle, but shortly after that event, according to the witness Corydon, he attended three meetings of the leading Fenians held at Liverpool, and at which were present men many of whom were now undergoing penalties for the share they had in the Fenian insurrection. The learned Judge then recapitulated the circumstances upon which the alibi as to Davitt turned, remarking that it was just possible Davitt might have been taken for Burke, seeing that both had lost an arm, though not the same arm. Besides, there was this in favor of Davitt, that Burke was an unquestionable Fenian, and might have been present at Fenian meetings in Liverpool. On the other hand, there was the letter which the witness Forrester tore up at Liverpool at sight of the police, and which on the fragments being pasted together, was proved to be in the handwriting of Davitt. In the letter, dated from Glasgow, the writer said:

> My Dear Friend: I have just returned from Dundee, and received your letter of Monday. In reference to the other affair, I hope you will not take any part in carrying it out. If it is decided upon, and you receive Tim's and, through him, Fritz's consent, let it be done by all means; but one thing you must remember, and that is that you are of too much importance to our family to be spared, even at the risk of allowing a rotten sheep to exist in the flock. If anything should happen to you the toil and trouble of the last twelve months will have been in vain. Whoever you employ, don't let him use the pen we have been selling, but a common one.

Forrester, on being asked what "our family" meant as used in the letter, said a secret society, and that "the pen we have been selling" meant revolvers. If, said the learned Judge, that letter was to be taken as genuine, did it convince the jury that it had reference to a Fenian scheme, or to some measure of the deepest atrocity? It seemed impossible to resist the conclusion, but they must judge for themselves upon that point as men of the world, and as men of reason and sense. There was, besides, the internal evidence furnished by the fact of sending arms to a disaffected community, and sending them clandestinely. It was said that the Fenian conspiracy was at an end. Would to God they could believe that it was; for of all the insane projects in history that ever were conceived, there was never, perhaps, one equal to this, of persons being induced to join a few obscure and comparatively unknown men, with little or no funds at their disposal, who fancied they could cope with the power of this great country, and wrest from the Queen one of the best and brightest parts of her dominions—as if England could, under any circumstances, have submitted to what would be a dire catastrophe alike to this country and to Ireland itself. How people could have been induced to join such a movement, set on foot by individuals so obscure and comparatively powerless, passed comprehension; but, however that might be, that there still lingered an amount of disaffection which, if not carefully watched, might again break out, there could be no question. Whether it would not have been better to have been satisfied with the seizure of the arms in question rather than have instituted this proceeding was a matter not for the jury nor for him, but for Her Majesty's Government. It was the duty of the jury to endeavor to draw from the facts themselves such inferences as they appeared legitimately to warrant. The most striking part of the case was the total absence of any attempt to explain how such a number of weapons came to be sent to different parts in Ireland to people who would have nothing to do with them. If there had been any real consignees it would have been easy to produce them, and, not having been produced, it was for the jury to form their own opinion. If they believed the arms were sent that they might be used for the purpose of levying war against the authority of the Crown, the case against the prisoners was established. As respected the prisoner Wilson, he might have been unaware of the use to which the arms were to be applied; but if he supplied them with the knowledge that they were to be used for a traitorous purpose, he was involved in the common guilt.

The jury then retired, and after an absence of twenty minutes returned into Court with a verdict of guilty against both prisoners.

DAVITT'S APPEAL FOR WILSON.

Upon that, the prisoner Davitt, as sentence was about to be passed, made an earnest appeal to the Judge, not for himself, but for Wilson, stating that if Wilson was guilty he (Davitt) was to blame for his guilt, and that Wilson never knew until he arrived at the Paddington Station that he (Davitt) was an Irishman, or that his name was not Robert Jackson. He would cheerfully undergo any additional punishment if Wilson's wife and family could be saved from a work-house, and he begged that his punishment, if the sentence against Wilson was irrevocable, might be added to his (Davitt's) sentence.

SENTENCE OF THE COURT.

The Lord Chief-Justice proceeded to pass sentence. Addressing the prisoner Davitt, he said he had been convicted on evidence that could not leave the slightest shadow of a doubt on the mind of any reasonable man who dispassionately considered it that he bought those arms and sent them to Ireland to be used in the event of a Fenian rising there. It was melancholy to think that misguided men like him, possibly from some erroneous motive of patriotism—for he would do them the justice to believe that many of them were led astray by such a motive, and not by a sordid desire to advance their own interests—should be able to induce others to enter into a conspiracy of this kind, which could only lead to bloodshed without the slightest possible chance of attaining the ends they had in view. But, whatever their motives, it was the bounden duty of this country to maintain the law, and if men entered into enterprises of this kind, they must, in the event of being brought to justice, expect to receive a severe sentence, in vindication of the majesty of the law and the peace and order of society. He (Davitt) had done himself much credit by the manner in which he had spoken in reference to the prisoner Wilson; but as regarded himself, it was his duty to pass a severe sentence, with the view of deterring others from pursuing objects which could only lead to mischief, desolation and bloodshed. He was grieved to find that this organization still continued, and that there were yet misguided men to be found who indulged the vain and delusive hope of being able to achieve those objects, and were prepared to have recourse to desperate extremities to attain them. There was one thing he could not help regarding with a feeling of the utmost condemnation and horror, and that was that assassination was not considered as a means too desperate or bad to be resorted to when it was found convenient to have recourse to it. That letter of his (Davitt) about which the witness Forrester had told a story that no sensible man could believe, showed that there was some dark and villainous design against the life of some man. The letter spoke for itself. The sentence was that he be condemned to penal servitude for fifteen years. As for the prisoner Wilson, he appeared to have been a mere tool in the hands of others—very likely of his partner in the business and of the man who had just left the bar. Still, he could not believe that Wilson did not know the use to which those arms might be put; but he would see if he could not find some distinction between his case and that of Davitt. It was, however, beyond doubt that he had, for the purpose of making money, lent himself to the fabrication of arms which were intended to be used for treasonable purposes. He sentenced him (Wilson) now to seven years' penal servitude. But meanwhile, he should have the matter as to him further investigated, and if the advisers of the Crown should think Wilson had been deluded, he had no doubt they would take his case into their merciful consideration.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The Mysterious Shooting of Sir Robert Harvey—Suicide Owing to Financial Embarrassment—Collapse of the Bank of which he was President.

The English papers of the 19th ult. bring the solution of the mystery in which the wounding of Sir Robert Harvey, at Norwich, was involved. The London *Daily News* says: "Up to yesterday afternoon Sir R. J. H. Harvey still survived, but in the course of yesterday his condition changed for the worse, and when our parcel left it was expected that his death would occur in a few hours. The pistol-shot which has reduced Sir Robert to his present deplorable state seems to have been aimed by him at his heart. The bullet just missed the heart and passed through the body, coming out at the back. All the circumstances which have transpired render it a matter of certainty that Sir Robert had for some time previously contemplated suicide. Thus he asked more than one surgeon during the present Summer which was the easiest form of self-destruction, and it has been ascertained that on Friday morning he went to a gunsmith's shop, purchased a revolver, and had it loaded. With regard to the causes which have produced what may be really termed a mournful tragedy, it would appear that Sir Robert has, for the last three years, had a continued run of ill-luck upon the Stock Exchange, and that his losses during that period have been, in round figures, £600,000. The disturbed state of Continental affairs, and the ruinous fall in Spanish stocks during the last few days, gave the *coup de grace* to speculation, which every one, Sir Robert included, must now bitterly regret. Much sympathy is felt for the other partners in the Crown Bank, Mr. Allday Kerrison and Mr. Roger Kerrison. Mr. Allday Kerrison returned to England about seven years since from Mexico, where he accumulated a considerable fortune. He inherited, also, with Mr. Roger Kerrison, considerable resources from the late Mr. Roger Kerrison, Sr., well known as the honorable Secretary, for many years, of the Norfolk and Norwich Musical Festival. The whole of the fortunes of the Messrs. Kerrison must necessarily be ingulphed in the settlement of the affairs of the Crown Bank, unless, indeed, the assets should show a surplus over the liabilities—a very improbable contingency, although a dividend of 15s. in the pound continued to be mentioned yesterday as probable. The overtures made to the London and County Banking Company for the transfer of the concern to that important undertaking have not proved successful. The affairs of the bank are said to have been administered with perfect regularity, and as a going concern it was a valuable property, but the London and County Banking Company have declined to take it up, the reason assigned being, we believe, the disinclination of the directors to compete for provincial business with the National Provincial Bank of England, which for some time past has had a branch at Norwich. Other parties were negotiating yesterday with a view to taking over the Crown Bank, but nothing definite had been settled. Meanwhile Mr. Gibbons, accountant, and a large staff of clerks are going through the books of the bank, and a statement of the affairs of the concern will shortly be available for the information of all concerned. The other local bankers are doing all in their power to mitigate the pressure of the calamity which has befallen the district." The *Morning Post* says: "Up to a late hour on Sunday night we learn that Sir Robert still survived. A petition praying that the firm in which he is the leading partner may be adjudicated bankrupt has been presented by Mr. G. Gedge, the principal local creditor, for whom M. E. C. Bailey is acting as Solicitor. Mr. J. B. Coaks is the legal representative of the other partners in the banking firm, Mr. Allday Kerrison and Mr. R. Kerrison, upon whom the catastrophe which has befallen the bank has come with the suddenness of a thunder-clap. The liabilities of the bank are estimated at £1,500,000 in round figures, and it is calculated that the assets will enable a dividend to be paid of at least 15s. in the pound. The causes of the collapse are heavy commitments resulting from the operations of Sir Harvey upon the Stock Exchange, Sir Robert having been a great speculator of late in Spanish and other foreign stocks. The reason that the bank closed its doors so suddenly on Saturday was that the remaining partners were unable at the moment to realize all their securities, and did not wish to give the slightest undue preference to any of their creditors. The profits of the bank have been large—£30,000 per annum—and the business of the establishment, properly so called, is in a sound state." The London and County Bank and the National and Provincial Bank were each reported at Norwich yesterday to be in a treaty for the purchase of Harvey's Bank; but last night the rumor, as far as respected the former, was contradicted. The liabilities are reported to be three millions, of which a million and a half is on deposit. Hopes are entertained that the assets are larger than was at first anticipated.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 19 announces the death of Sir Robert Harvey that morning.

DR. LIVINGSTONE.

Correction of Recent False Reports Regarding the Traveler's Whereabouts.

Sir Roderick J. Murchison has addressed the following letter to the editor of the London *Times*:

Sir: In your paper of Saturday last I observed in the news from the Cape, a statement, communicated by Sir Thomas Maclear, the astronomer, that one Mr. Anderson, commanding a vessel bound from Zanzibar to the United States, had informed him, on or before the 14th of March, that Dr. Kirk, the Consular agent at Zanzibar, had informed him that he had had a recent letter from Dr. Livingstone, who was quite well, and about to proceed northward. Sir Thomas Maclear had, indeed, communicated the same to me, but I at once saw that the story was false, for I had in my possession a letter from Dr. Kirk of two months' later date than the 14th of March, in which he could give me no information whatever respecting the great traveler. Since then I have again heard from Dr. Kirk at Zanzibar, dated June 4, a copy of which letter I inclose. I have for some time, and in concluding the Geographical Session, announced to all concerned that for the last eight months we did not expect to hear any definite news respecting Dr. Livingstone, inasmuch as the supplies and canoes to be sent to him and the answers to letters could not be obtained for a long period. I allude to those supplies which were obtained from Her Majesty's Government, and which only left England a few weeks ago. Your obedient servant,

RODERICK I. MURCHISON.

"British Agency and Consulate-General,
Zanzibar, June 15, 1870.

"Dear Sir Roderick: As I see so many false tales regarding Dr. Livingstone reach you, I only write this line to say there is nothing authentic known of him here, and not even a rumor of his having been heard of. There is a general impression among the Arabs, founded, I believe, on the information contained in his last letters, (May, 1869,) that he has gone north. I have sent assistance to the porters and men who had been delayed through deaths among their number by cholera, and urged the Arabs at Unyammezi to push the stores on without delay. Communication with the interior has been stopped by the rains, which are now at an end, but no caravan sets out for yet a month, and then I shall send on the letters that have come to the Doctor's address. Ever yours truly,

JOHN KIRK."

CURRENT NOTES.

P. T. Barnum has been "showing" himself to the citizens of Montreal during the past week.

A colored man teaches a mixed school at Columbus, Ga. He has thirty pupils, the eldest of whom is forty years of age.

Gypsies have recently set up their tents near Montgomery, Ala. They exist in the usual way.

Mr. W. L. Malcolm, of Buffalo, N. Y., has been appointed General Passenger Agent of the Toledo, Wabash and Great Western Railroad.

The population of Little Rock, Ark., is estimated to be 14,000. In the East it would be considered a good "big" rock that could accommodate such a large number.

The University of Nashville, Tenn., with Gen. E. Kirby Smith as Chancellor, will inaugurate its twenty-first session on the 1st of November.

Mr. Middlemiss, of Canada, desires it to be distinctly understood that he does not favor *immediate* independence, but would like to enjoy it some time in the *future*.

Joseph H. Simonson, a school-teacher by occupation, succeeded, last week, in procuring $95 for a $100 bogus draft at Charleston, S. C. He was arrested while in the act of preparing to come to the East on an extended tour.

The Louisville, Ky., journals continue to thank a Mr. Charles Perry, of Broadway, New-York, for circulars sent to their subscribers, inviting them to purchase counterfeit greenbacks. Superintendent Jourdan should look after this fellow.

We have at last come upon a case of lunacy and death from pork. Mr. S. O. Butler, of Muscatine, Iowa, came to his death in this way a few days ago, at the Mount Pleasant Lunatic Asylum, in that State. He had lost heavily in hog flesh transactions.

A gentleman named Moore was recently attacked at Loutre Lick, Ind., by a mustang mare, while cooling her off at a river. He saved himself from serious, if not fatal, injury by diving under the animal, and seizing a club lying in the bed of the river, with which he struck her several times on the head.

The *New Era* is indignant because the Governor of Texas has appointed two colored men to fill Aldermanic chairs in one of the counties of that State. The *Era*, at the same time, claims to be a *friend* to the colored people. Consistency is a jewel that is very often trampled upon.

In looking over the last will and testament of the late Mr. John Bates, formerly a wealthy citizen of Cincinnati, we find that he has left one of his brothers-in-law a "promise" of $2,000. The old gentleman was determined to have his joke, even at the risk of disappointing the expectations of a friend.

A young man named Thickhead not long since gave a Magistrate considerable annoyance at San Francisco, by pretending that he had heard nothing after that official had been speaking upon the enormity of his offense for nearly half an hour. He finally grew impatient and ordered the man to be remanded. In our opinion the prisoner ought to have been discharged. It was unreasonable to expect intelligence from any person bearing such a name.

During the very hot weather the students of Pass Christian College, Mississippi, were kept under a severe examination for four days. A correspondent, in describing the effect, says: "Many a heart was moved, many an eye was moistened with patriotic tears, when the farewell words were spoken and the tribute to Southern virtue and honor paid." We have no doubt of it; nothing human could stand such weather and such pressure without suffering from "moisture."

Mr. James King, a respectable citizen of Dover, N. H., recently celebrated his eighty-first birthday and second wedding-day simultaneously, by leading to the hymenial altar a blooming bride of seventy-six. The bridegroom is as active as a man of twenty-five, and can mow half a ton of hay before breakfast. Mrs. King had previously lived in wedlock with a man for half a century, and was not at all a stranger to the duties of a wife.

The superstitious people of Hyde Park, Mass., have been suffering considerably from the freaks of a ghostly visitant for several weeks past. It sometimes appears as a man, and seems quite obliging, but when it takes the form of one of the opposite sex it becomes twice as tall, and utters screams so unearthly as to make the teeth of the policemen rattle. There is an invisible ghost at Cumminsville, Ohio. A farmer, named Streit, and his servants have frequently had stones hurled at them without being able to discover whence they came.

A Pittsburg Magistrate, who unites with his official functions the business of an undertaker, holds Court in his ware-room, and deals out justice with one hand upon a plate bearing the name of some person deceased, and the other upon a book of orders for funerals. The litigants sit upon coffins while their cases are being disposed of. It is to be presumed that the proceedings are always conducted with "solemnity," and that the Magistrate-undertaker experiences but little difficulty in inducing quarrelsome persons to "bury" all their hard feelings and animosities.

Jeff. Davis at Lookout Mountain—His Speech at Chattanooga.

From the Evening Post, Aug. 1.

Jeff. Davis paid a visit, last week, to Lookout Mountain, his first visit since, as President of the Confederacy, he went up with Bragg to look at Gen. Rosecrans' army in the plain below. On returning to Chattanooga he was serenaded. When he appeared he was introduced as "Hon. Jefferson Davis," and spoke as follows:

"My friends, it affects me from the bottom of my heart to receive this demonstration of your kindly feeling toward me. I had retired in a double sense, for the night and from public life. In view of the past, no man can blame me for my determination to let those who have power dictate how the country shall be governed. But, standing here to-night upon the sacred soil of Tennessee, I will say to you that I wish you all the prosperity that is possible. Looking back upon the past and forward to the future I can see nothing that should taint your honor. It is not the part of brave men to brood over the sorrows of the past, but rather to look forward with bright hopes to the future. You have as brave and high-minded a people as can be found, and as noble women as live on earth, and I wish you all the happiness and prosperity that is in human life to enjoy. Again I thank you for this manifestation of your kindness."

Gen. William Terry, who commanded the Stonewall Brigade during the last days of the war, has been nominated as Democratic candidate for Congress in the Eighth District of Virginia. This district is composed of some thirteen or fourteen counties in the south-west corner of the State, bordering on North Carolina and Tennessee. There is a fair sprinkling of white Republicans in that region, but the colored population is not large, and Gen. Terry will probably be elected.

WAR NEWS BY MAIL.

By the arrival of the steam-ships *Hammonia* and *Minnesota*, we are in receipt of the following details of the war news outlined in our telegraphic dispatches from Europe.

PRUSSIA.

Speech of King William in Full, in Opening the North German Parliament—His Reply to the Berlin Address.

The following is the full text of the speech of the King, in opening the North German Parliament, July 19, which was telegraphed to us in an abstract form at the time:

Honored Gentlemen of the Parliament of the North German Confederation: When, at your last meeting, I bade you welcome from this place in the name of the allied Governments, it was with joy and gratitude that I was able to bear witness to the fact that, by the help of God, success had rewarded my sincere efforts to meet the wishes of the people and the requirements of civilization by avoiding any disturbance of the peace of Europe. If, notwithstanding this assurance, the menace and imminence of war have now laid upon the Confederate Governments the duty of calling you together for an extraordinary session, you as well as ourselves will be animated with the conviction that the North German Confederation has labored to improve the national forces, not to imperil, but to afford a greater protection to universal peace; and that when we call upon this national army to defend our independence, we only obey the mandates of honor and duty. The candidacy of a German Prince for the Spanish throne, both with the bringing forward and the withdrawal of which the Confederate Governments were equally unconcerned, and which only interested the North German Confederation, in so far as the Government of a friendly country appeared to base upon its success the hope of acquiring for a sorely-tried people a pledge for a regular and peaceful Government, afforded the Emperor of the French a pretext for a *casus belli*, put forward in a manner long since unknown in the annals of diplomatic intercourse, and adhered to after the removal of the very pretext itself, with the disregard for the people's right to the blessings or peace of which the history of a former ruler of France affords so many analogous examples. If Germany in former centuries bore in silence such violations of her rights and of her honors, it was only because in her then divided state she knew not her own strength. Today, when the links of intellectual and rightful community which began to be knit together at the time of the wars of liberation, join slowly the different German races; today, that Germany's argument leaves no longer an opening to the enemy. The German nation contains within itself the will and the power to repel the renewed aggression of France. It is not arrogance that puts these words in my mouth. The Confederate Governments and myself are acting with full consciousness that victory and defeat are in the hands of Him who decides the fate of battles. With a clear gaze we have measured the responsibility which, before the judgment seat of God and of mankind, must fall upon him who drags two great and peace-loving peoples of the heart of Europe into a devastating war. The German and French peoples—both equally enjoying and desiring the blessing of a Christian civilization and of an increasing prosperity—all are called to a more wholesome rivalry than the sanguinary conflict of arms. Yet those who hold power in France have, by preconcerted misguidance, found means to work upon the legitimate, but excitable national sentiments of our great neighboring people for the furtherance of personal interests and the gratification of passions. The more the Confederate Governments are conscious of having done all our honor and dignity permitted to preserve to Europe the blessings of peace—and the more indubitable it shall appear to all minds that the sword has been thrust into our hands—so much the more confidently shall we rely upon the united will of the German Governments, both of the North and South, and upon your love of country; and so much the more confidently we shall fight for our right against the violence of foreign invaders, inasmuch as we pursue no other object than the durable establishment of peace in Europe. God will be with us, as he was with our forefathers."

The King read the speech in a firm voice, but displayed at several passages much emotion, and was often interrupted by vociferous cheering, especially when he spoke of the no longer divided Germany—a remark that was understood to allude to the co-operation of Bavaria. The other passages most cheered were the one referring to the peace-loving German people, and the misguidance of the French nation.

On the same day the Berlin Town Councillors presented to the King an address, thanking his Majesty for having repelled the unheard of attempt upon the dignity and independence of the nation, and asserting that, France having declared war against Prussia, every man would do his duty. The King, in reply, expressed his gratitude for the sentiments contained in the address, and said: "God knows, I am not answerable for this war; the demand sent me I could not do otherwise than reject. My reply gained the approval of all the towns and provinces, the expression of which I have received from all parts of Germany, and even from Germans residing beyond the seas. The greeting which was given me here on Friday last animated me with pride and confidence. Heavy sacrifices will be demanded of my people. We have been rendered unaccustomed to them by the quickly gained victories which we achieved in the last war. We shall not get off so cheaply this time; but I know what I may expect from my army, and from those now hastening to join the ranks. The instrument is sharp and cutting; the result is in the hands of God. I know, also, what I may expect from those who are called on to alleviate the wounds, and pains and sufferings which war entails. In conclusion, I beg you to express my sincere thanks to the citizens for the reception they have given me."

War Sentiment in Germany—Political Difficulties Merged in the Great Question.

From the Berlin Correspondence of the London Times, July 19.

The war was wholly unexpected. With any confidence in the moral faculties of the human soul it could not have been expected. However unfavorable an estimate may have been entertained for some time past of their character, men shrunk from thinking the French Emperor and Cabinet capable of this. But it is only too true. A race, whose vanity has always been greater than its respect for the independence of its neighbors; a race, whose love of glory has, unfortunately, been long fed by the domestic divisions of Germany; a race, which, in these latter days has been particularly disposed to resent the endeavors of this pacific and long suffering people to emancipate themselves by reunion, from foreign dictation—such a race has fallen into the hands of a few unprincipled persons, reckless enough to avail themselves of its foibles and prejudices, for the consummation of a great international crime. No doubt the agricultural and industrial classes of France are adverse from war. But the millons are a cipher. They follow the direction of their betters, and their betters, or, at any rate, almost as many of them as take any perceptible interest in politics, have for so many years with their thoughts and tongues sinned against the freedom of adjacent countries as actively to promote the terrible result now before us. Well may they stand aghast at what their rash and arrogant desires have brought about. The Germans will meet them in a spirit becoming the magnitude of the stake. Thanks to the incessant provocations of the French Government, they have been thoroughly warmed to the work in hand. They have long patiently endured the taunts and wrong inflicted by their neighbors. As is their habit, they did not much complain while unable to secure redress. Of late they had hoped that in their steady progress toward unity they had already become too formidable to be wantonly attacked. They were also too confident in the civilized spirit of the age to suppose a nation like the French would resort to bloodshed to prevent its neighbors from arranging their own concerns. Seeing that they have been mistaken in both these assumptions, they feel that a day of reckoning has come, and will do their duty with a will. As proud and patriotic men, they are resolved to avenge the past and make the future secure; as peaceful, industrial and cultivated citizens, they cannot help looking upon the legions assembling on their frontiers as upon barbarians preparing for a *razzia*. One determination to ward off and punish this crying sin prevails in all parts of Germany. In the North it is a stern desire for action; in the excitable South, the feeling is a more fiery one, and if not universal, it pervades such a vast majority of the people as to impose all but absolute silence upon the Ultramontanes, the Republicans, and other fractions of the Anti-Union Party. Whatever remembrances of 1866 may have been lingering in men's minds, they are now submerged in a common hatred of the insulting foreigner. Carried away by the current, the Bavarian, Wurtemburg and Baden Governments have already announced their formal resolution to stand with Prussia and join the Northern Confederacy for better for worse. Napoleon evidently fancied that the Hohenzollern affair would be regarded by the Germans as a mere dynastic quarrel, and that the public mind would remain indifferent to a dispute affecting the royal family rather than the nation. But this notion betrays a signal inability to appreciate the motives inspiring his adversaries. It did not require his unscrupulous conduct in suddenly jumping out of the midst of peace into the midst of war to prove to the Germans that, though he might challenge their King, it was in reality themselves, their country, their property, and their independence that he aimed at. If anything had been wanting to inculcate this conviction, the insults heaped upon the King must have opened the eyes of the blindest. The scandalous scene at Ems will be long remembered in the world's annals. When Benedetti stopped His Majesty in the public promenade he committed an offense which he knew to be unpardonable, and which he foresaw must bring matters to a head. War was his object, and he adopted the means at once most frivolous and certain to bring it on. Last night, when the King came back from his eventful trip to Ems, he was received with such a hearty ovation as has been, but seldom witnessed in the sober latitudes. An aristocratic crowd thronged all the approaches to the terminus. All the way from the Potsdam Gate to the Palace the streets were filled with an excited multitude. Flags and illuminations increased the animation of the scene. A shower of wreaths and garlands welcomed the King, and an increasing volley of hurrahs accompanied him to his mansion. All the notables of Berlin society were on the pavement, mingling, on this stirring occasion, with the multitude, and rivaling them in patriotic shouts and other loyal demonstrations. When His Majesty alighted from the carriage in which he had been seated with the Crown Prince the hurrahs were deafening. He afterward appeared repeatedly on the balcony, and on one occasion, it seemed, would have addressed the multitude if anything like silence could have been restored. But as in the further parts of the square the National Anthem had been intoned the moment the royal carriage was espied, and continually recommenced when at an end, there was no possibility of making his voice heard. The King looked as majestic as ever, but with a melancholy shade overcasting his features. He had scarcely arrived when tables were put up in Unter den Linden, and loyal addresses promising to lay down life and property for the country signed *al fresco*. As a specimen of the spirit that has seized the masses, I subjoin a translation from one of these impromptu effusions: "May it please your Majesty—French impertinence has insulted our honor, and menaced, without the shadow of a pretext, the peace of Prussia and Germany. In this hour of peril, we beg to approach your Majesty, and to express the loyal and enthusiastic sentiments with which we face the impending war. As our fathers stood by the father of your Royal Majesty from 1813 to 1815, so will we all devote our lives and property to the support and security of your throne. In return we have but one prayer to offer. We beseech your Majesty not to sheathe the sword till French insolence has been chastised and put down beyond the possibility of recovery, and Germany restored to its ancient grandeur. Our cry is, 'With God for King and Fatherland! Hurrah! At them!' We subscribe ourselves faithfully, respectfully, and with every confidence in the future," &c. The above address was covered with many thousand signatures. There were similar demonstrations at Coblentz, Cassel, Gottingen and other cities through which the King passed on his way home. The language of the papers in the new Provinces, and even in Southern Germany, is quite as emphatic as in the old country. Leading articles, even in the advanced organs of the opposition Press, sing the praises of the King, who has vindicated the national honor, and must be supported to the last drop of blood. Germany at this moment resembles an American settlement in the far West, where politicians of all shades of opinion suddenly waive their crotchets at the cry that the Indians are on the move. What a shame for Europe that such a raid can be undertaken on her Christian soil! What a disgrace for the nineteenth century and its much-vaunted civilization! The entire army is being mobilized. It comprises 315,000 line, 300,000 reserve, and 330,000 landwehr, to which must be added 80,000 Southeners at the lowest computation. All these figures, giving a grand total of 1,025,000 men, represent drilled and practised soldiers, effective and ready for service. The estimates on paper are much higher. The declaration of war has taken Germany by surprise. There can be no doubt that the French, meditating war for some time past, have secretly pushed their armaments. They will, therefore, be sooner ready than the Germans, and, it is expected, invade this country in several columns before a sufficient defense can be prepared. Thanks, however, to the excellent army organization of Germany, this advantage will not last long.

The Interview at Ems—Prussian Account of the Affair.

The official *Staats-Anzeiger*, of Berlin, of July 17, publishes, under reservation of further communication, two official documents, in order to explain certain statements put forward by the French Ministers in the sitting of the Legislative Body held on the 15th inst. The first document, which has been drawn up under the immediate superintendence of the King himself, states that M. Benedetti demanded on the 9th inst. that the King should order the Hereditary Prince of Hohenzollern to withdraw his acceptance of the Spanish Crown. The King, however, declared that not having ordered the Prince to accept the Crown, he could not order him to renounce it. In a second audience, on the 11th inst., M. Benedetti endeavored to put some pressure upon the King, demanding that he should impress upon the Prince the necessity of renunciation, but His Majesty replied that the Prince was free to act, and also was abroad. On the public promenade at Ems, on the 13th inst., the King handed to M. Benedetti an extra sheet of the Cologne *Gazette*, containing a private telegram in reference to a renunciation of the Prince of Hohenzollern, His Majesty adding at the same time that he himself had not yet received any letter from Sigmaringen on the matter in question. Thereupon M. Benedetti declared that what he meant was a renunciation, and asked, on the part of France, that the King should distinctly promise never again to consent to the nomination in question. His Majesty firmly declined to comply with this demand, but M. Benedetti, nevertheless, insisted upon a third audience in order to resume the topic. The King refused to grant this audience, on the ground that no further reply was necessary, and that all negotiations should pass through the hands of his Cabinet. The wish expressed by M. Benedetti to leave was granted by the King, and on his journey to Coblentz, in going to the station, His Majesty courteously saluted M. Benedetti. The second document contains a report by Prince Radziwil, Aide-de-Camp to the King, in reference to the manner in which he intimated to M. Benedetti the King's message declining another audience. The document declares that the whole of the audience in question was merely of the character of private conversation, since M. Benedetti never stated that he acted by authority or as negotiator. The *Staats-Anzeiger* says, in conclusion, that the French Government was well aware that Baron Werther was not recalled from Paris, but had merely received leave of absence, and had delegated his functions to Count Solms-Sonnenwalde, as on former occasions, and that he informed the Government of the matter.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Sunday at Wimbledon—War Feeling Among the Volunteers.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* of July 19 remarks: "The backwater of the wave of war that is swelling up on Rhineland has been washing up on the camp at Wimbledon. The defiance flaunted abroad so ostentatiously gives a something of reality to the defense. The volunteer feels we are in an age of surprises; the events of last week have shown him that it is utterly impossible to count upon what the next one may have in store, that thunderbolts may burst from the clearest sky, that foreign eagles may flutter the choughs on the English cliffs, and, in brief, that at any moment he may have to fight for his hearth and his altar. The bare idea does more to improve his military bearing than a full score of drills, and on Sundays especially, when the excitement lulls between the matches, he is every inch a soldier. Last Sunday the volunteer host at Wimbledon was literally an army of observation. Every man had his eyes riveted on the horizon of Berlin or Paris and his ears pricked to listen for the latest telegrams. Every man, combining the authority of the soldier on service with the intelligence of the educated civilian, was discussing politics and strategy, fathoming the mind of Napoleon, anatomizing the brain of Bismarck, and unraveling the schemes of Von Moltke, and all with relation to the ultimate action of England when the neutrality of Belgium should have been violated; when we should have made a new Torres Vedras on the Scheldt; when Russian keels should again, in spite of treaties, be plowing the waves of the Euxine and tempting the pass between the castles of the Bosphorus. It was clear the English volunteer asked nothing better than the chance of doing something more than his duty, that his patriotism on slight provocation would pass from the passive to the pugnacious, and that the authors of a wanton war had evoked a moral Nemesis that might prove formidable on occasion. A spirited discourse, delivered to a rapt audience, under the grand pavilion, rather embodied than excited the general sentiment. There was a martial clang in the preacher's eloquence that consorted well with the aspect of his military-garbed congregation. Like a modern Peter the Hermit, he preached the duty of righteous war; like a sacred Tyrtæus, he stirred in poetic prose the manhood of his listeners. Perhaps the fertility and freedom of his allusions to historical battles—from Arbela to Alma—rather reminded one of the monotonous labor of the armorer hammering home his rivets with reiterated blows; perhaps the profusion of metaphor, epigram and antithesis tended to the weariness of spirits exalted to rarefied heights of perpetual climax and peroration. But certainly if the test of an effective discourse is the attention of the audience, it must be acknowledged the preacher harped on the heartstrings of those whom he addressed. It may have been a legitimate trick of oratory, considering where and to whom he spoke, that he somewhat unfairly depreciated England's capacity for offense or interference. When he went on to express his faith in a volunteer army defending a just cause, you could read in kindling eyes that he would have "brought down the house" if decorum had not opposed itself to secular demonstrations.

Effects of the War on the Grain Market and on Emigration.

The rumor which caused so much agitation in London on the 18th ult., that Russia had determined to join in the war, it is stated emanated from the Baltic Coffee House, and was put in circulation exactly at the right moment to exert a powerful influence on the corn market. The first effect was to raise the pretensions of holders of wheat to an extravagant degree, and an advance of 8s.@10s. a quarter was asked from purchasers. Transactions were in consequence brought almost to a standstill, but ultimately factors abated their demands, and business was done at a rise of about 6s.@7s. per quarter; barley and oats were 2s.@3s. per quarter dearer; beans, peas, and maize, 2s.; foreign and country flour, 4s. a barrel and 6s. a sack dearer. The rates of premium against war risk on vessels at sea, or about to sail, also rose, and an enormous business is reported to have been transacted at Lloyd's and with the various marine insurance companies. The rates actually paid on vessels of different nationalities from the Mediterranean or Black Sea to England were as follows: Under the Italian flag, 15s. per cent.; the English, 7s. 6d. per cent.; the North German, £3 per cent.; and the Austrian, 20s. per cent., "ship sailed." From the Baltic or from South America to the United Kingdom, 5 ginueas per cent. was charged on German vessels. For ships not sailed, the most widely-varying rates were asked, but the general range was between 5 and 10 guineas per cent.

The Liverpool correspondent of the London *Daily News* writes: "A year or two ago enormous numbers of German emigrants were in the habit of proceeding, via Liverpool, to the United States, particularly during the Autumn. More recently, however, that branch of emigration has been conducted from Hamburg and other German ports, so that the emigration trade of Liverpool will not sustain any serious diminution from the impending war, unless, indeed, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, (from which two countries emigration via Liverpool has latterly been very extensive,) be drawn into the conflict. It is anticipated that, notwithstanding the restrictions on the Continent, large numbers of intending German emigrants will pass the frontier into Holland and Belgium, and take passage thence to America. A considerable emigration from France, via Havre, has been latterly going forward through Liverpool, and large numbers of emigrants have been booked to proceed by steamer sailing this month; but the emigrant officials at Liverpool have received intimation that many of those contracts cannot be fulfilled, in consequence of the demands at home for the services of able-bodied men. In support of the statement that France has been for a considerable time preparing for the war, it may be interesting to notice that during the last three months large quantities of wheat and breadstuffs have been purchased in Liverpool. The partial failure of the French harvest was made the ostensible pretext for these transactions. The Exchange at Liverpool was perfectly paralyzed by a report that Russia had resolved to join Prussia in declaring war against France. The cotton and share markets were thrown into a great state of confusion and panic, and sales were made at tremendous reductions. Later in the day the rumor as to Russia was announced to be a 'mistake,' but the contradiction came too late to do any real good.'

BELGIUM.

The Question of Neutrality—Sympathies of the King—A Brother-in-Law of Prince Leopold in Command at Beverloo.

Several of the Paris papers contain articles casting doubts upon the neutrality of Belgium in the approaching conflict, and among these journals is the semi-official *Patrie*, which says: "While negotiations were pending between France and Prussia, Belgium, influenced by a natural anxiety for the observance of her neutrality, adopted certain measures of a defensive character. Since all hope of continued peace has been lost these preparations have become more strongly marked. Movements of troops have begun; the Belgian Army, which amounts on paper to 60,000 men, a considerable force for a neutral State, has been placed upon a war footing. Forces have been massed at Antwerp, and it is even asserted that detachments of engineers are posted along the French frontier at Quievrain, Dinan and Mouscron. In this movement of troops, and in placing them upon a war footing, Belgium we are convinced, has but one object in view—absolutely to insure her own neutrality. We congratulate her upon it, but King Leopold and his newly-chosen Ministers must not forget that this neutrality must be energetically and equally enforced against all Powers, and that the means of defense against both sides should be absolutely identical. We, for our part, do not believe the reports which attribute to the Belgian Crown or Ministry any word or act showing that they have inclinations which a neutral country ought not to allow to appear, or even to entertain. The Court intrigues by which it is asserted the King is surrounded, should have no influence upon his mind. His duty is to his people, whose interests might be seriously affected by any thoughtlessness. As Sovereign of a nation whose foreign sympathies are still more widely various than their opinions upon domestic politics, his duty in the first place, and his interest in the second, must enjoin him to a strict and absolute neutrality, so that neither his subjects nor neighboring nations should be able even to infer the sentiments of the King or his family. The *Figaro* touches upon the same subject, and a correspondent refers to the fact that the Comte de Flandres commands the camp at Beverloo, and that his wife, the sister of Prince Leopold of Hohenzollern, is now at Sigmaringen, as worthy the notice of France."

THE RIVAL ARMS.

Chassepot Versus Needle-Gun—Comparison of the Merits of Both and Description of the Mechanism.

At a time when all civilization looks with eagerness upon an impending struggle between two mighty nations in the full consciousness that not to numbers or valor alone, as heretofore, but to the superiority of a military weapon the victory of either party will in all probability be due, we (Birmingham *Gazette*) deem no apology needed for making a few remarks upon the needle-guns of France and Prussia. The "zundnadel-gewehr," or needle-gun of the Prussian service, to which the victories of the Prussian arms in the short and sharp campaign of 1866 have been with justice attributed, appears to have been originally patented in England as a muzzle-loader in 1831, by a Mr. Moser, of Kennington. The invention came before its time; its cold reception in England drove the patentee to seek foreign patronage for his novelty, and Prussia was lucky enough to appreciate and adopt the new weapon. Dreysa, a gun-maker of Sommala, applied the breech-loading principle to Moser's patent, and, thus amended, the arm, ten years later, was, in 1848, introduced into the Prussian service. The principle, briefly stated, is the driving of a pointed piston, or "needle," by the action of a spiral spring (such as is used in the manufacture of children's toy guns) into a small case of fulminate, contained in and situated between the powder and the bullet of a single cartridge. In the action of opening the breech the spiral spring is set by the trigger; and thus the trigger, when pulled, releases into operation this spiral spring, which in its turn forces the needle into the cartridge and fires the piece. More fully detailed, the action at the breech may be described as consisting of five separate parts, all comprehended within an open guider or channel, fixed to the stock of the gun. Within this guider, an iron tube or plunger, movable by means of a handle projecting from it, and securable by certain notches constructed in the guider, forms the first part. Inclosed in this first iron tube is a smaller tube—the second part in the action—and in it again is comprehended a third, or needle tube, which contains the needle. When the breech is opened after firing, this third needle-containing tube is pressed by the action of the two tubes which contain it against the spiral spring, and, when this has reached its furthest point of compression, a smaller spring in connection with the trigger clasps the ledge of the needle-tube, and holds it fast. The cartridge is inserted and the "guider" closed. The trigger being then pulled releases the needle-tube, behind which is the spiral spring, and this latter at once forces the needle by its tube into the cartridge. Such is an attempt to describe an action comparatively simple, but which needs a diagram in order to be fully understood. Upon this oldest form of the Prussian needle-gun, which, as we have seen, came into use as a military arm in 1848, sundry and divers improvements have since that period been made, the chief effects of which have been a reduction of the mechanism of the needle of 1848, and a general lightening of the whole piece. None of these alterations, however, have touched those two apparent evils in the old form of this arm which militated against its adoption by England in 1850. These are the position of the fulminate in the interior of the cartridge, and the looseness of mechanism, involving possibility of the escape of gas, round the needle and at the base of the plunger. To these two particular points, France mainly devoted herself in seeking a superior rifle to that of Prussia. In the Chassepot such an improved arm has been found. A triple wad of vulcanized India-rubber placed round the axis of its plunger, and forming with a steel plate a cushion to receive the force of the rebound, is intended to render the breech gas-tight, but has been found in practice only partially adapted to that object. An ingenious arrangement of notches on the outer guider of iron, before described, enables the gun to be placed at half cock. The needle is lighter and smaller than in the Prussian gun, and, above all, the cartridge contains its fulminate at the base of the powder, instead of at the base of the bullet. A vacuum, left when the gun is charged, between the base of the cartridge and the front of the plunger is intended to effect the combustion and removal of any portion of the cartridge case that may remain after firing. As compared with the Prussian gun, this weapon possesses, besides the specific improvements we have mentioned, other advantages of superior manufacture and finish. Its cartridge, besides admitting the altogether different principle of firing which we have noticed, contains a larger charge of powder than the Prussian cartridge, with a smaller bullet, which leaves a manifest advantage in carrying to the French weapon; while the fact that the Prussian bullet is purposely made so small as not to touch the barrel in its passage, while the French bullet is of the ordinary size to fit the rifle barrel, would point to the conclusion that the Prussian marksman is at a disadvantage over the Frenchman in respect to his aim. The number of times of firing per minute is about the same in both cases. The cost of the French weapon considerably exceeds that of the Prussian, and the Chassepot is, in addition, a more difficult gun to make.

The "Mitrailleuse" of the French Army—Description of the Machine.

From the London Globe.

To destroy your enemy in the shortest time, in the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense, is the first maxim of war. The stone that whistled from David's sling, the bullet of the "zundnadel-gewehr," and the volley of the "machine-gun," had all the same object. Since the days of Roger Bacon the aim of all improvements in fire-arms has been to carry the greatest possible number of deaths to the greatest possible distance. Grape, canister or case, and shrapnel, all contain bullets, and are all means for multiplying deaths. The field-gun mows down its hundreds by showers of case at close quarters, or at longer distances rains bullets from the bursting shrapnel. The mitrailleur, or machine-gun, on the contrary, sends a large number of small projectiles independently, and with precision, to a considerable distance. We may divide arms on the latter principle into two classes—first, those which discharge their bullets from a single barrel, fed by a many-chambered breech; and, secondly, those in which each cartridge has its corresponding barrel, the charging and discharging of which is direct, and more or less simple. It is obvious that, for rough usage and continuous firing, it is better that a large number of rounds should be fired from a considerable number of barrels so placed as to support each other and add strength to the whole machine. The French mitrailleuse, as well as the Belgian Montigny, belongs to the second class, and the following brief description is equally applicable to both arms: The machine-gun consists of a cluster of barrels, either bound together or bored out of the solid, and mounted on the same principle as an ordinary field-gun. At a few hundred yards, indeed, it would be difficult to distinguish between these weapons, as far as outward appearance goes. To the barrel is attached a massive breech-action, capable of being opened and closed by a lever. In the Montigny arm the cartridges are carried in steel plates perforated with holes, corresponding in number and position to the holes in the barrel. This steel plate, in fact, forms the "vent piece" of the system. The central fire cartridges being dropped into the holes in the steel plate, stand out at right angles from it, and the plates, thus ready charged, are so carried in limber and axletree boxes specially fitted for their reception. When the gun comes into action the breech is drawn back, a steel plate full of cartridges is dropped into its corresponding slot, and the breech block thrust forward and secured. The gun is now on full cock, and contains from thirty to forty cartridges, which are fired by a "barrel organ" handle, either one by one as the handle works round click-click, or in a volley by a rapid turn of the wrist. When the gun is empty the breech block is again withdrawn; the steel plate, carrying the empty cartridge cases, lifted out, and a fresh plate dropped in, if necessary. The advantage possessed by the machine-gun over infantry fire is that it is never in a funk. Bullets may rain around, bursting shells may fill the air, still the thirty-seven barrels of the mitrailleuse shoot like one man, and at 800 or 1,000 yards will pour volley after volley of deadly concentrated fire into a circle of from ten to twelve feet in diameter. No boring or fixing of fuses is required, and the whole operation is performed so rapidly that two steady cool men could maintain a fire of ten discharges per minute. On the other hand, the mitrailleuse could not well compete with the field gun, and it is with this weapon it will assuredly be met. Its bullets would have comparatively slight effect at the ranges at which field artillery projectiles are perhaps most effective, while its size would offer a very fair mark to the gunner. The foreign Press are welcome to write *fanfaronnades* about the sudden death of wretched horses at incredible distances. This is peace practice. The horses came from the knacker's yard, not from the banks of the Elbe, and there were no Ulans sitting on them. We are also tempted on such occasions to take the square root of the reported distance as the actual range. The future of the Mitrailleuse, however, depends on coming facts. The day's experiments are over; there are hundreds of machine-guns trundling toward the Rhine. The drum-like roll of their volleys may ere long be heard in the vineyards of Rüdesheim, or on the edge of the Black Forest; and the "thud" of the bullet may come from something softer than a wooden target. Yes, the machine-gun is en route for the Rhine; the experiments will now be on a gigantic scale; and Mr. Cardwell may adjourn his special committee until after Christmas, at any rate. By that time the voice of war will have given the verdict; by that time the Chassepôt, the Zund-nadel-gewehr, the shrapnel and the volley-gun will each be credited with a ghastly account, and we shall know which engine destroys human life in the shortest time, the easiest manner, and at the least possible expense.

COMMUNICATIONS.

"The Hessians and the European War."

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May I request that you may lend the following a space in your journal? Your able correspondent, "1776," puts the question: Why should not Lord Lyons, the British Ambassador, have taken the Hessian Consulate at Paris, under his protection, rather than the American Minister, Washburne, during the war between France and Prussia, on the ground of greater propriety on the part of England toward her hirelings, "the Hessians," in the capital of those who freely shed their blood? &c., &c.

In the first place, your correspondent makes a slight mistake in stating that the "Hessian Consulate" is to be protected by Minister Washburne. In times of war "Consulates" of an enemy are things "that were," and Mr. Washburne protects only the subjects of the Grand Duchy of Hesse Darmstadt, a courtesy very frequently extended by one friendly nation to another. It is further a more serious error that the ancestors of these so protected Hessians, were the "hirelings" of England in our American struggle for independence. What "1776" calls "hirelings," were subjects of the Elector of Churhesse, who, in his offspring, has received due punishment by the loss of his crown and Sovereign at the hands of Prussia, which "1776" looks upon as an outrageous crime. They were "sold," *i. e.*, taken by force of arms from churches, public gatherings, as market-places, places of amusement, &c., and delivered like flocks of sheep to England; the name of "hireling" is not, therefore, really very appropriate.

Greedy, aggressive Prussia, swallows Kingdoms, Duchies, &c., innumerable. She "steals" half of poor little Denmark, according to your correspondent. If he will, however, take the trouble to read the causes of the Prusso-Danish war, which resulted in the annexation of Schleswig and Holstein, he will find that they were not "stolen," but reconquered, to be embodied in the country to which they belong, *i. e.*, Germany. Every impartial observer will grant that Prussia, as the chief and only Power capable to effect what was so long a sweet dream to every German—German unity—has an indisputable right to effect such unity; much the same as the United States had by acquiring Louisiana from France and Texas from Mexico. And all the world sympathizes with Italy, in her efforts to obtain an Italian unity, as a thing *per se*. But little frankness is required to admit that Prussia, as the head of Germany, has a right to do the same.

Your correspondent further asks, how those should feel whose ancestors "shed their blood at Trenton and Sprinfield, pierced by the bullets of German mercenaries." They should feel that their ancestors were not pierced by the bullets of German mercenaries, but that those German Hessians were, as above-stated, compelled to fight for a cause with which they did not sympathize, and that, therefore, they deserve pity, not contempt. They should further feel that sympathy with Germany in her struggle for German unity, especially where right and manly conduct are on her side, is the least reward due her for the thousands of German lives cheerfully sacrificed for the American Union during the late rebellion, as well as for the deeds of a Blenker, a Sigel, &c. As to the services rendered during the revolution by Lafayette and De Rochambeau, I suppose De Kalb and Steuben were mercenaries, and deserve no mention. Should your correspondent be right, that the name "Hessian" is, to this day, in the State of New-Jersey, a "by-word," "a hissing," and a "term of reproach," which I strongly doubt, however, then it must be left to the Americans of other States to decide whether that is a praise or a source of shame for New-Jersey.

NOT 1776, BUT 1870.

New York, Friday, July 29, 1860.

The Census in the South—The Colored Race.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

It is much to be regretted that the exigencies of our carpet-bag Congressmen required the appointment of a class of men as Duputy Marshals, who, as a general thing, are without either capacity or character. The census statistics of the South, where many curious problems in social science are awaiting solution, will be very unsatisfactory from their want of reliability. As is well known, about ninety-nine per cent. of the Republican Party in the South is composed of negroes, and the remaining one per cent. of carpet-bag adventurers from the North, and low class scalawag Southern renegades alike destitute of ability to comprehend the objects of a census and of fidelity to discharge properly any duty confided to them if intricate or laborious. From this class the Deputy Marshals were rigidly selected. In one neighboring locality a colored youth, about twenty-one years of age, has charge of a whole county, and is performing his duty (in violation of law) with chance white assistance. As his conception of the uses of a census and the desirableness of accuracy, are necessarily of the most shadowy character, the value of his statistics can be duly appreciated. And except in the case of this colored boy, in no county within my observation is the Deputy Marshal a resident.

There is one fact which will not be brought out by the census inquiries, but a wide observation has satisfied me of its correctness, which will tend to show the rapid deterioration of the colored race in a state of freedom. Under the old slave system, as is well known, a large proportion of the mechanics in the South were colored—nearly every plantation having its colored carpenter, blacksmith, wheelwright, shoe-maker, &c., who were taught their trades with considerable care. All such now living are still pursuing their trades; but the remarkable fact is, there are no colored apprentices. The free colored youth will not learn a trade. When the present generation, who learned their trades as slaves, die out, there will be no more colored mechanics. The race will resume its natural status—that of casual, unskilled laborers. The same remark will apply to trained house servants. Chinese house servants in the South will, in a few years, be an absolute necessity.

WILLIAMSBURG, Va., Saturday, July 30, 1870.

YACHTING.

The Sappho not Yet Sighted—The America.

A sharp lookout was kept up, yesterday, for the yacht *Sappho*, at the Club-house of the New-York Yacht Club, on Staten Island, but up to sundown last evening she was not sighted. As she is now past due, according to the time she was expected to make, fears are entertained that she may have met with some mishap which has materially lengthened her stay upon the waves.

Neither Mr. ASHBURY, nor any of the *Cambria* party, have yet paid a visit to the Club-house.

Owing to the proposed race between the *America* and the *Cambria* for the Queen's cup, and one or two other races that are to be sailed during the present month, the regular annual cruise of the New-York Yacht Club will probably be later this season than it has been for many previous years.

The following are the dimensions of the yacht *America*, which was built by GEORGE STEERS in 1851, and won the Queen's Cup, to be again contended for on the 8th instant. The *America*, which now belongs to the United States Government, is being put, as nearly as possible, in the same condition as when she bore off the prize in British waters: Length on deck, 94 feet; extreme breadth, 22 feet 6 inches; depth of hold, 9 feet 3 inches; length of bowsprit, 17 feet; length of main gaff, 28 feet; length of fore gaff, 24 feet; length of main boom, 58 feet; length of mainmast, 81 feet; length of foremast, 79 feet 6 inches; tonnage, 170 tons.

The Naval Office—Presentation to Gen. Merritt—Advent of Mr. Grinnell.

On Saturday afternoon a very quiet affair came off in the Naval Officer's rooms, at the Custom-house, on the occasion of the retirement of Gen. MERRITT. The clerks in the office had prepared a very handsome service of silver, consisting of five pieces, which were placed upon a salver bearing the inscription, "Presented to Gen. E. A. MERRITT by the clerks of the Naval Office, July 30, 1870."

The presentation speech was made by Major HAGGERTY, who addressed Gen. MERRITT on behalf of the clerks, and alluded to the uniform kindness of the General in the discharge of his official duties and in his personal relations with them. The clerks asked his acceptance of the present as a slight testimonial of their regard and affection for him, and hoped that it would link with his domestic life some reminiscences of them.

The General responded in a very feeling manner, being taken entirely by surprise by the presentation. He thanked the clerks for the faithful manner in which they had performed their duties, and, on behalf of himself and wife, assured them that the testimonial would always be cherished with kind remembrances of the donors. Then, turning to Mr. GRINNELL, his successor, who was present, he commended to him the clerks, individually and collectively.

Mr. GRINNELL, briefly responded, and said he trusted that he would be as good a friend to them in the future as Gen. MERRITT had been in the past.

Yesterday morning, Mr. GRINNELL took possession of the Naval Office and swore in Gen. MERRITE's deputies—Col. BURT, Judge KINGSLEY and Major HAGGERTY—and appointed Col. BURT Special Deputy, and R. C. ANTHONY, who was connected with him in the Collector's Office as Private Secretary, as Chief Clerk in the Naval Office. There are only sixty-five clerks in this bureau, all of whom are faithful in the discharge of their duties, and have had the confidence of Gen. MERRITT.

The Wilkes Libel Suit—Another Postponement.

The prosecution for libel instituted against the editors of the sporting paper known as *The Turf, Field and Farm*, by GEORGE WILKES, of *Wilkes' Spirit of the Times*, which has been postponed several times, was yesterday again put off until the first Monday in October. At the opening of the Court of Oyer and Terminer, Judge BARNARD took his seat on the Bench, and announced that since the last session of the Court an accident had occurred to an honored citizen, who happens to be a brother-in-law of the Judge who should preside in that Court, and, in consequence, it would be necessary to adjourn the trial of this cause until Monday next, at 11 o'clock. Counsel for the defendant suggested that if it was adjourned at all, it would be better adjourn over vacation.

Mr. WILKES, the chief witness for the prosecution, stated that he was anxious for the trial to go on. He had already lost two witnesses by death, and he did not know how soon he might lose the remainder.

The cause was finally adjourned by consent to the first Monday of October next, and the Court of Oyer and Terminer adjourned to Monday next.

"Mart" Allen Released on Bail.

In Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, Judge BARNARD presiding, "MART" ALLEN was brought up on a writ of habeas corpus, and his counsel, Mr. WM. F. HOWE, moved for his admission to bail. ALLEN was convicted, some time since, in the Court of General Sessions, of grand larceny by means of the "panel game," but on appeal the verdict was set aside and a new trial ordered. The prisoner was confined to await his second trial, and Judge BARNARD now ordered his release on giving a bond in the sum of $5,000. PETER LANGLEY, the owner of the building at the corner of Prince and Mercer streets, known as the St. Bernard Hotel, and of which "MART" is said to be the landlord, executed the required bond, and the prisoner was released.

The Youngest Commander of a Ship Sailing out of New York—He is a Long Island Boy, and Commands a Long Island Ship.

The brig *Moses Rogers*, 550 tons, which has just arrived at Mobile, being freighted from New-York with railroad iron, is under the command of Capt. SAMUEL J. WOODHULL, of Woodbury, Long Island, who has just passed his twenty-first birthday. WOODHULL originally went to sea in 1862, when he was thirteen years of age. He shipped as a cabin boy, and has filled every position on board ship until, on his recent arrival from Rio Janeiro, he was commissioned chief officer of the *Moses Rogers*. On the last voyage of the brig, while at Rio Janeiro, a mutiny broke out on ship board, and in recognition of the important services of Mr. WOODHULL the owners named him for her future commander. Capt. WOODHULL had not wasted his earnings during the eight years of his sea-life, and consequently was able to purchase one-eighth of the vessel which he now commands. The *Moses Rogers* is expected in this port in about ten days. On this voyage out every officer and man on board is under thirty years of age, a large majority of them hailing from Long Island. The brig was built at Port Jefferson, and is considered a staunch and sea-worthy craft.

Arrival of the Hammonia—No Interruption on Account of the War.

The Hamburg steamer *Hammonia*, which left port on the 20th ult., arrived here yesterday, with 120 cabin and 477 steerage passengers. When she left Hamburg there was intense excitement and enthusiasm in consequence of the war, and men were volunteering for the army who had already served their terms. The *Hammonia* had to proceed carefully through the Elbe, as the buoys and lights had been removed by the Government. No attempt was made to blockade the mouth of the river, which is well fortified.

The steamer proceeded in a northerly course, in order to avoid the French cruisers, and arrived in port without having been molested or meeting with any incident of importance. The vessel will be laid up, after discharging her cargo, until her owners decide what disposition to make of her.

Secretary Boutwell's Movements.

The Secretary of the Treasury was in the City yesterday, on his way to Groton, Mass. He remained to visit a few friends and to have a conference with the Federal officers in this City. He called at the Custom-house first, and after a short conversation with Collector MURPHY, proceeded to the Sub-Treasury, where he met a number of bank presidents by appointment, with whom he conversed for some time on the financial measures of the Government, and appeared well pleased with the views they expressed. After this interview he went uptown, and returned about 4 o'clock to the Astor House, when, entering a carriage with the Collector, he was driven to the Government Dock, and there stepped on board a revenue cutter and was taken to Long Branch. He will return this morning and proceed in the afternoon to Groton.

Base-Ball—Union vs. Resolute.

The match between these Morrisania and Elizabeth clubs, which took place on the Waverly Fair Grounds, yesterday, resulted in the success of the Unions by a large score. The game opened, apparently, for a close contest, but after the fifth innings the Unions had it all their own way. The Resolutes unwisely presented a lively ball, and hence the difference in the score. We give a summary below. Today the Unions play the Pastimes at Tremont, and the returned Mutuals play the Eckfords on the Union Grounds:

RESOLUTE.	1B.	TB.	P.O.	UNION.	1B.	TB.	P.O.
Lane, l. f.	1	1	0	Higham, 2d b.	4	9	4
Beardsley, r. f.	2	2	0	Bearman, 1st b.	5	5	10
Amory, 3d b.	2	2	3	Pabor, p.	4	9	2
Ritter, 2d b.	2	3	2	Shelly, r. f.	5	7	2
Campbell, 1st b.	1	1	13	Birdsall, c.	2	4	8
Forsyth, c. f.	2	2	2	Holdsworth, 3 b	2	3	0
H. Campbell, p.	0	0	4	Austin, c. f.	5	7	1
Farrow, c.	1	1	1	Kenny, s. s.	3	4	0
Greathead, s. s.	4	5	2	Gedney, l. f.	6	8	0
Total	15	17	27	Total	36	56	27

INNINGS.

	1st.	2d.	3d.	4th.	5th.	6th.	7th.	8th.	9th.	
Resolute	0	2	2	3	1	0	0	0	5	—13
Union	2	0	1	6	1	4	7	4	11	—36

Umpire—Mr. GLOVER.

Time of Game—Two hours and ten minutes.

On Thursday the Athletics and Unions of Brooklyn engage in a trial of skill at the Prospect Park Grounds.

Police Trials—Frivolous Charges and Mild Reprimands.

Commissioner BRENNAN was called upon yesterday to dispose of a large number of cases of complaints against patrolmen, made by the general roundsmen, many of which turned out to be of such a frivolous character that they were dismissed with a reprimand or nominal fine. Commissioner BRENNAN was severe upon several of the complainants for the means they had taken to entrap patrolmen into acts which might be considered as violations of the rules. He was especially scathing upon Roundsman MCARTHUR, who had trailed twenty-one patrolmen to the judgment seat, none of whom met with a punishment more severe than a reprimand, while many were commended and the reprimand bestowed upon the roundsman.

ASHNER GARRETT, of the Fifteenth Precinct, was charged with drinking lager-beer, while on post in Fourth-avenue, on Sunday morning. He claimed that it was sarsaparilla; and the roundsman who had detected called for some of the same, was served, and, on tasting it, pronounced it lager. The saloon-keeper answered, "Nein, das ish sarsahpepeller for der bolice." The case was referred to the Board for an investigation of this singular beverage.

Sergeant LOWERY, of the Twentieth Precinct, was charged with neglecting to report an affray, of which he received notice at 11:40 P. M., to the Central Office, until 8:45 next day.

Another Police Order—Treatment of Intoxicated Prisoners.

Superintendent JOURDAN has issued the following General Order:

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK, NO. 300 MULBERRY-STREET, NEW-YORK, July 30, 1870.

To Captains of Police:

GENERAL ORDER, NO. 24.—The following rule was adopted by the Board of Police, at a meeting held on 29th inst., and is herewith transmitted for the information of the force, to wit:

When any member of the Police force shall arrest any person for an offense, who, from being intoxicated, or from any other cause, is not in a condition to understand or answer questions, or comprehend the proceedings of the Court, such person shall be taken to the Station house, and (if clearly intoxicated) detained until sober, and shall then be taken to Court. If the case is not clearly a case of intoxication, but one which may require medical treatment, the Precinct Surgeon shall be promptly called, and the arrested party treated at the Station house or sent to a hospital, as the Surgeon shall advise, and when restored to a fit condition, shall be taken to the Court and charged with the offense for which he was arrested; and, while in hospital, the arrested party shall be in legal custody of the Police. If the party was arrested for the offense of intoxication, and the Surgeons shall decide that it is not a case of intoxication, but that medical treatment is required, the party shall not be held in custody as a prisoner, but may be sent to a hospital, or home, as the Surgeon shall advise. Every case occurring under this rule, where a Surgeon shall be called, shall be promptly reported by him to the Board, with all the facts relating thereto, and the disposition thereof which he advised.

JOHN JOURDAN, Superintendent.
GEORGE W. DILKS, Inspector.

Music in Tompkins-Square.

The Department of Public Parks announce that, if the weather be fine, there will be music by the Central Park Band in Tompkins-square, this afternoon, from 6 to 8 o'clock. The following is the programme:

PART I.

1. March, "Pruissen"..........Golde
2. Overture, "Don Juan"..........Mozart
3. Air, "Good night, farewell"..........Kuecken
4. Waltz, "Amoretten"..........Gung'l

PART II.

5. Grand Selection, "Barbe Bleue"..........Offenbach
6. Polka Militaire..........Kuhener
7. Selection, "Figlia del Reggimento"..........Donizetti
8. Galop, "The Chase"..........Faust

PART III.

9. Overture, "Light Cavalry"..........Suppe
10. Waltz, "Geraldine"..........Godfrey
11. Romanza, "Joseph in Egypt"..........Mehul
12. March, "Prophet"..........Meyerbeer

Popular airs.

Census Returns.

The following census returns were made at the Marshal's office yesterday:

Enumerators.	Wards.	Dis.	Pop.
J. W. Johnson	XII	2	2,874
Chas. McCarthy	XI	25	1,227
J. H. Anderson	XIII	4	3,011
S. P. McCarthy	XIX	6	2,863
Samuel A. Roberts	XVII	1	3,391
H. M. Kniples	I	3	3,616
W. H. Sturbe	XXI	28	3,893
A. Colt	XII	13	2,599
John Miller	XVI	8	4,135

Another Strange Suicide.

EDWARD MONOHAN, of No. 276 West Forty-third-street, a produce dealer of Washington Market, yesterday afternoon committed suicide at his residence. He went to business yesterday morning as usual, but at about 1½ o'clock in the afternoon returned home. He complained to his wife about feeling very unwell, and went up stairs to his room. About an hour later his wife went to the apartment for the purpose of inquiring if he desired anything, when, to her surprise and horror, she found him lying on the bed dead from a pistol wound in his left breast. The revolver which he held was covered with blood, which gave strong evidence of his self-murder. As he was reputed to be in good circumstances, no reason could be assigned for the rash act. He was forty-four years of age, and leaves a wife and four children.

Court Calendar—This Day.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Judge Bedford.

1—The People vs. Samuel Hart; robbery.
2—The People vs. Daniel McGrath, Thomas McGrath, William Brown; robbery.
3—The People vs. James Hartt; robbery.
4—The People vs. John Johnson; felonious assault and battery.
5—The People vs. Thomas Caulfield; felonious assault and battery.
6—The People vs. George W. Rollins; forgery.
7—The People vs. Gilbert W. Thomas; grand larceny.
8—The People vs. Simon J. Reilly; grand larceny.
9—The People vs. Charles Martin; grand larceny.
10—The People vs. William Harris; grand larceny.
11—The People vs. Henry P. Irving; grand larceny.
12—The People vs. Max Berliner; grand larceny.
13—The People vs. Mary Collins; grand larceny.
14—The People vs. Jacob Wilkins; grand larceny.
15—The People vs. James Conway, Michael Ward, and others; grand larceny.
16—The People vs. Kittie Harrison, Charles Smith; grand larceny
17—The People vs. Elizabeth Harrington; grrnd larceny.
18—The People vs. George McDougal; larceny from the person.
19—The People vs. Alfred Harris; larceny from the person.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Aug. 1.

SECOND BOARD—1 AND 2½ P. M.

$500	U. S. 6s, '81, C.	113⅜	300	Harlem R.	134⅜
1,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '62	110⅞	200	do.	134
3,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '64	110⅜	300	L. S. & M. So. R.	90⅝
2,000	U. S. 5-20 C, '65	110⅝	100	do. b10	90⅜
1,500	U.S.5-20 C.,'65,n.	108⅝	1200	do.	90½
56,000	U.S.5-20C.,'67,b3.	108⅝	65	do.	90⅜
10,000	U. S. 5s 10-40 C.	106⅜	300	do. b. c.	90⅜
1,000	Tenn. St. 6s, x. c.	62⅜	50	Panama R.	85⅛
11,000	Va. St. 6s, x. c.	60	50	do. b. c.	85
2,000	Mo. State 6s	89⅛	100	Chic. & N. W. R.	82⅛
4,000	Ala. State 8s	99⅝	100	do. b. c.	82
7,000	N. Y. State 7s, B. L. reg.	106⅛	12	C., C., Cin. & Ind. R	79⅛
2,000	Cen. Pac. R. G. Bs	86⅝	100	Chic. & N. W. Pf.	84⅝
2,000	Ohio & Miss. 1st	98	200	do.	84⅝
10	Bk. of Commerce	122⅝	20	do.	84⅝
77	do.	122	100	Chic. & R. I. R.	113
50	W. Union Tel.	34	100	do.	113⅛
50	do.	10⅛	400	Mil. & St. P. R.	59⅜
10	Pac. Mail S. Co.	39⅜	100	Mil. & St. P. Pf.	75⅞
200	do.	39⅛	50	do.	75⅝
200	U. S. Express	44	100	do.	75⅝
150	Am. Mer. U. Ex.	43	100	Tol., W. & West.	48⅛
17	do. b. c.	44	500	do.	48⅜
300	Adams Ex.	67	113	P., Ft. W. & C., Guar	94⅛
100	N. Y. Cen. & H. R.	92⅝	200	Ohio & Miss. R.	33⅛
300	do.	92⅛	200	do.	33⅜
30	do.	93	200	Del., L. & W. R.	105
400	do. b. c.	92⅛	50	do.	105⅛
200	do.	92⅛	50	do.	105⅜
600	do.	92⅛	20	Morris & Es. R.	88⅝
20000	N. Y. & Hud. Ctfs	88⅛	52	do.	89
50000	do.	88	200	Boston, H. & E. R.	3⅝
2000	do.	88⅝	100	H. & St. Jo. Pf., x. d.	109⅛
20000	do. b. c.	88	50	Del. & Hud. C. Co.	118⅛
20000	do. s10	88	100	Mar. Pf.	10⅛

MONDAY, Aug. 1—P. M.

The Custom-house returns of the Foreign Trade of New-York for the month of June have just been rendered. The figures are given below, together with a summary of the Foreign Trade at this port for the entire Fiscal Year 1870, in comparison with the Fiscal Year 1869.

The Import entries in June, 1870, at New-York, compare as follows with the corresponding month of the previous year, viz.:

	June, 1870.	June, 1869.
Dutiable Goods, direct	$12,267,273	$10,510,444
Dutiable, bonded	10,484,645	12,830,145
Free Goods	1,475,026	1,277,514
Total June entries	$24,226,944	$24,168,103

There was also entered, during the month, Foreign Specie to the value of $188,150, against $914,005 in the same month last year.

The value of Foreign Merchandise of the previous importation withdrawn from bond is $8,354,527, or $2,130,118 less than went into bond during the month; so that the amount of Merchandise actually marketed during the month, dutiable and free, is $22,096,826, on which the Gold Customs collected amount to $9,740,550, being at an average rate of duty on all the marketed Imports (including free articles) of 44.27 ℘ cent. The amount marketed in June, 1869, was $19,392,288, and the Customs collected $8,411,295.

The comparative values of Foreign Goods entered at the Port of New-York, and of Foreign Goods actually marketed here in the Fiscal Years 1869 and 1870, were as follows:

	1869-70. July 1 to June 30.	1868-69. July 1 to June 30.
Total entries	$280,628,717	$282,144,701
Total marketed	$280,460,775*	$265,252,068*
Customs thereon	129,134,120	121,313,374
Average tariff	46 ℘ cent.	46 ℘ cent.

*Of which Free Goods in 1870, $13,358,510, and Free Goods in 1869, $14,682,449.

In addition to the above, there were entered of Foreign Specie $12,940,161 during the year, and $13,057,749 last year.

The actual monthly consumption (or values marketed) of Foreign Merchandise at New-York for the Fiscal years 1870 and 1869, compare as follows:

FOREIGN GOODS MARKETED AT NEW-YORK.

	1869-70. July 1 to June 30.	1868-69. July 1 to June 30.
July	$21,926,238	$20,117,928
August	28,924,954	24,510,590
September	25,260,573	26,509,857
October	21,872,622	21,482,095
November	19,985,904	17,035,317
December	15,734,338	13,981,744
January	21,753,280	21,449,162
February	24,478,504	25,276,258
March	25,413,044	29,254,096
April	28,252,676	23,993,185
May	24,757,815	22,150,181
June	22,096,826	19,392,288
Total Fiscal Year	$280,460,775	$265,252,068

The monthly Customs at this port received on Foreign (dutiable) Merchandise marketed were as follows:

July	$16,045,078	January	$9,840,703
August	13,845,030	February	11,750,424
September	11,975,806	March	11,977,323
October	10,554,661	April	12,799,598
November	8,540,789	May	11,473,412
December	6,590,945	June	9,740,550

Total New-York duties collected..........$129,134,120
Miscellaneous out-port Customs.......... 5,393,811
Total deposited at New-York..........$134,527,931

The Export clearances to foreign ports from New-York for the month of June were:

	June, 1870.	June, 1869.
Domestic produce	$16,811,500	$16,555,107
Foreign re-exported	889,483	664,609
Gold and silver	4,254,362	2,335,531
Total June clearances	$21,958,345	$19,555,247

The Exports of all descriptions from this port for the fiscal years 1870 and 1869, respectively, were as follows:

	1869-70. July 1 to June 30.	1868-69. July 1 to June 30.
Domestic produce	$188,720,230	$158,766,435
Foreign re-exported	9,525,157	7,156,766
Gold and silver	33,497,155	37,189,892
Total Fiscal Year	$231,742,542	$203,113,093
Exclusive of Specie	198,245,387	165,923,201

The 1st of August Schedule of the Public Debt, telegraphed from Washington this Afternoon, shows a further decrease in the Principal of the Debt since July 1 of **$17,034,495,** making the whole reduction under the Administration of President GRANT, from March 4, 1869, **$156,138,553.** The 5-20s purchased within this period of seventeen months have been canceled to the amount of $129,698,000, and the Circulation or unfunded debt of the Treasury, in the same period has been reduced $26,440,553. The annual Gold Interest charge upon the Funded Debt of the United States has been reduced from $124,254,876, as on the 4th of March, 1869, to $116,112,996 as on the 1st of August, 1870. In another year we deem it reasonably certain that the unfunded debt or circulation of the Treasury will be further reduced by the sum of $45,420,000 by the withdrawal and cancellation of the 3 ℘ cent. Certificates, and that another $100,000,000 of the Funded Stocks will be purchased and canceled with the surplus means of the Treasury.

Since the first of July the Gold Coin in the Treasury has been drawn down $9,846,243. The Treasury sold during the month $3,625,000, and paid out Gold Interest over and above the receipts in Gold from Customs about $8,444,000, so that of the $102,930,000 now on hand, after allowing for the amount held for the redemption of outstanding Gold Notes, $38,780,000, the Treasury is in the present ownership of $64,150,000. The Secretary advertises to sell $5,000,000 in August, and he will receive in the same month $19,000,000 from Customs.

The following is a condensed view of the Public Debt as it stood on the incoming of the present Administration, March 4, 1869, and as reported today:

PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.

	March 1, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1870.
United States 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,602,684,800
Less Purchased and Canceled		129,803,550
Outstanding 5-20s	$1,602,587,350	$1,472,881,250
Other gold bonds	505,268,800	505,266,900
Total outstanding	$2,107,846,150	$1,978,148,150
Decrease under new Administration		$129,698,000

CIRCULATION, CASH ON HAND, &C.

	March 4, 1869.	Aug. 1, 1870.
Greenbacks	$356,021,073	$356,106,256
Fractional currency	36,781,547	39,757,684
Gold notes	28,775,500	38,780,480
Three per cents	57,140,000	45,420,000
Navy pension funds	14,000,000	14,000,000
Past due demands	6,422,464	3,591,117
Accrued interest	35,071,255	34,519,848
In gross	$533,211,899	$532,175,385
Less gold in the Treasury	98,741,261	102,930,206
Total	$434,470,638	$429,245,179
Less notes in the Treasury	16,853,529	38,068,623
Balance unfunded	$417,617,109	$391,176,556
Decrease in unfunded debt		$26,440,553
Decrease in funded stocks		129,698,000
Decrease since March 4, 1869		$156,138,553

OUTSTANDING DEBT, AS ABOVE.

Funded	$1,978,148,150
Unfunded	391,176,556
Total Aug. 1, 1870	$2,369,324,706
Total July 1, 1870	2,386,359,201
Decrease of month	$17,034,495

Less than half a day's business was done at the Stock Exchange today, owing to the general attendance of the Brokers upon the Funeral of the late BENJAMIN NATHAN. The members of the Exchange resolved on Saturday to attend in a body, and this mark of respect was accompanied by an order to close the Board Room and the Long Room until 1 o'clock today, at which hour business was resumed as at the Second or Afternoon Session.

The price of Gold was ⅛@¼ ℘ cent. stiffer than on Saturday. The business was not large in the Gold Room, nor the speculation very confident on either side of the account at 121½@121¾ ℘ cent. The impression is that the shipments of Gold will fall off this week to about four millions or less, as against close upon seven millions last week. The Bankers are drawing sight London at 110¾ ℘ cent., and are offering Cable transfers at 111¼ ℘ cent. The 60 days rate is 109⅝@109¾ ℘ cent. The eagerness to make Sight remittances has evidently abated. This favorable change is probably the result of our heavy Gold shipments to England on the London Money market. It certainly is not on account of any difficulty in commanding Money here to remit abroad, if demanded in settlement of American balances. Money is easy at 4@5 per cent. on call loan to the brokers.

The August Customs at this port open with $492,000 today.

Business in the Public Funds did not begin until late in the day, when there was nothing in the foreign telegrams to move the market either way from the last figures of Saturday. At the Exchange Board the registered transactions were less than $100,000, and the feeling was correspondingly dull on the Street.

The official notice of the Treasury in regard to the purchases of $6,000,000 of United States 5-20s, in August, and the sales of $5,000,000 Gold affords satisfaction. They are divided as follows:

GOLD SALES.		BOND PURCHASES.	
Aug. 3	$1,000,000	Aug. 4	$1,000,000
Aug. 10	1,000,000	Aug. 11	2,000,000
Aug. 17	1,000,000	Aug. 18	1,000,000
Aug. 24	1,000,000	Aug. 25	2,000,000
Aug. 31	1,000,000		
Total	$5,000,000	Total	$6,000,000

The Railway market was extremely dull this afternoon, and the inclination of prices was to lower figures and a bearish speculation. The Stocks of the New-York Central and Lake Shore lines were cheaper by ½@¾ ℘ cent. than on Saturday, and the Lake Shore was especially weak at the close of the day. In the Southern State Bonds, Tennessees were dull and Virginias 5 ℘ cent. lower than the previous sales.

The Hon. GEORGE S. BOUTWELL, Secretary of the Treasury, was in the City today on his way to spend his brief Summer vacation at his home in Groton, Mass. He was in Wall-street until nearly 3 o'clock P. M., when he left town to visit the President, at Long Branch.

We are advised through Messrs. LOUIS VON HOFFMAN & Co., Bankers, of this City, today, that the Prussian Government offers a Five ℘ Cent. Loan of One hundred million Thalers, (equal to about $72,000,000 Federal money,) at the rate of 88 ℘ cent., the instalments running from the 3d and 4th inst., when the bids of subscription will be opened to the 10th of December next. The present Public Debt of Prussia is only about one-tenth the indebtedness of France.

After the Board the following quotations were made, as compared with Saturday Afternoon. The Street was unusually quiet, and the markets to all appearances awaiting War news from Europe:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS, AUG. 1.

	Saturday.	Monday.
United States 10-40s	107	107
United States 5-20s of 1862	110⅝	110¼
United States 5-20s of 1867	109	108⅞
American Gold Coin	121	121⅝
Bills on London, at sight	110¾	110⅝
New Bonds of Tennessee	60⅝	60¼
New-York Central and Hudson	92⅞	91½
N. Y. C. & H. Debt Certificates	88½	87½
Reading Railroad	96½	95⅝
Chicago and Rock Island	113½	113
North-western Common	82¼	82
North-western Preferred	84¾	83⅝
Pacific Mail Company	40	39¼
St. Paul Preferred	76	75½
St. Paul Common	59⅞	59
Lake Shore	90⅞	89½
Ohio and Mississippi	34	33¼
New-Jersey Central	100½	100½
Toledo and Wabash	49¼	48

The usual call of the official list of the Public Funds, Railway Mortgages, Bank Stocks, &c., was omitted at the Stock Exchange Board.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Aug. 1.

Gold receipts	$549,322 34
Gold payments	301,911 48
Gold balance	69,592,278 24
Currency receipts	576,487 88
Currency payments	430,795 48
Currency balance	12,592,006 73
Customs	492,000 00

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—AUG. 1.

Telegraphed to E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100	100½
Camden and Amboy	114½	114¾
Pennsylvania Central	115	115¼
Reading		96⅜
Lehigh Valley	57	57½
Catawissa Preferred	36½	37
Philadelphia and Erie	27½	27¾
Lehigh Navigation	34½	34¾
Lehigh Gold Loan	88¾	89

It is stated on the Street today that JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH have withdrawn from the Stock Exchange firm of SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & Co., as general partners, leaving each $100,000 Special Capital in a new firm under the style of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ GEORGE OPDYKE & CO. are agents for the sale of the following desirable securities, which they offer at low prices:

N. Y. and O. Midland First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

St. Louis and S. E. Railway First Mortgage Bonds, seven per cent. gold.

Montgomery and Eufaula First Mortgage Bonds, eight per cent. gold, indorsed by State of Alabama.

Alabama State 8s.

New-Jersey Town Bonds, seven per cent.

Some excellent Western ten per cent. securities.

☞ SEVEN PER CENT. GOLD INTEREST.
FIRST MORTGAGE
SINKING FUND LAND GRANT BONDS
OF THE
WEST WISCONSIN RAILROAD COMPANY,
FOR SALE AT NINETY,
BY
WHITE, MORRIS & CO.,
Bankers and Financial Agents of the Company,
NO. 29 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

☞ THE SOUTHERN CENTRAL RAILROAD is now completed the entire distance from Owego to Auburn. A popular and prosperous Agricultural and Manufacturing district is thus efficiently provided for. The local business of the Southern Central will be very large both in freight and passenger traffic. The rich Agricultural country through which it runs will afford a constantly increasing business. The great manufacturing establishments at Auburn, whose water-power is the best in the State, and the enterprising towns along the line, will always secure to this road a good income.

VERMILYE & CO., the Financial Agents of the Road, offer the remaining unsold portion of the Bonds with the greatest confidence, believing them to be as good a security as any that has ever been placed on this market.

The Bonds bear Seven per cent., have thirty years to run, and they are convertible into stock at the option of the holder.

☞ BURLINGTON, CEDAR RAPIDS AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY'S First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Fifty Year Sinking Fund Bonds—Principal and interest payable in gold, free of Government tax, coupon or registered, convertible at the option of the holder into stock of the Company at par, which privilege will at no distant day enable the holder of these bonds to realize upon them at a price considerably above par, besides paying about nine per cent. currency interest in the meanwhile. The established character of this road, running as it does through the heart of the most thickly-settled portion of the great State of Iowa, together with its present advanced condition and large earnings, warrant us in unhesitatingly recommending these bonds to investors as in every respect an undoubted security. A limited quantity are still offered at 90 and interest by
HENRY CLEWS & CO., No. 32 Wall-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pks	6	Resin, bbls	1,072
Beeswax, pks	2	Spirits Turp., bbls	465
Copper, cakes	390	Beef, pks	58
Cotton, bales	5,860	Cut-meats, pks	189
Cotton-seed, bags	558	Pork, bbls	50
Eggs, bbls	349	Lard, kegs	250
Flour, bbls	12,798	Butter, pks	961
Corn-meal, bbls	181	Cheese, boxes	6,234
Wheat, bushels	85,960	Tallow, pks	170
Corn, bushels	39,320	Oil-cake, pks	1,064
Oats, bushels	32,462	Tobacco, hhds	661
Beans, bushels	165	Tobacco, bxs. and cs.	3,594
Hemp, bales	6	Whisky, bbls	578
Hops, bales	196	Wool, bales	798
Hides, No.	1,328	Moss, bales	112
Hides, bdls	534	Rice, pks	99
Leather, sides	7,484	Starch, pks	900
Lead, pigs	1,652	Sumac, bags	134

The export clearances, since our last, reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the bark *Richard Pease*, for Falmouth and orders—20,457 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Idea*, for Cork and Orders—26,347 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Harmonia*, for Cork—13,836 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Estella*, for Cronstadt—3 446 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *L. G. Bigelow*, for Amsterdam—3,755 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig *Peppino*, for Genoa—6,050 cases Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Continue in fair demand at $6 25@$6 75 for Pots; $9@$9 75 for Pearls, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock 733 bbls.

COFFEE—Has been inactive, and quoted rather less firm in price. We quote: Java at 20c.@22c.; Maracaibo at 15½c.@19½c.; Laguayra at 16½c.@18½c.; Rio, 9¾c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 17½c.@19c.; Jamaica, 15c.@17c.; Singapore, 18c.@19c.; Costa Rica, 15½c.@19¾c.; Manila, 16c.@17c.; Mexican, 15c.@18c.; Savanilla, 15½c.@18c.; Ceara, 16c.@17c.; San Domingo, in bond, 8½c.@9c., gold, ℘ ℔.

COTTON—Has been dull, but steady. Sales 503 bales for early delivery, including 406 bales to spinners and 97 bales to speculators. Also, 1,000 bales for forward delivery, including 400 bales, basis Low Middling, for August, 17½c.@17⅝c.; 100 bales do., for September, 16¾c.; 200 bales do., for October, 16⅜c.; 100 bales do., for November, 16¼c., and 200 bales do., for December, 16⅛c., buyer's option, ℘ ℔.

Closing Prices of Cotton.

	Uplands.	Mobile.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15	15⅛	15⅛	15¼
Good Ordinary	17¼	17½	17⅝	18
Low Middling	19	19¼	19⅜	19⅜
Middling	20	20¼	20⅜	20⅜
Good Middling	22	22¼	22⅜	22⅜

Movements of Cotton at this Port.

	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,860
Receipts last week	10,875
Receipts the preceding week	3,464
Receipts since Sept. 1	737,521
Receipts year ending Jan. 1, 1870	682,100
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1869	838,720
Export clearances since our last	....
Exports since Sept. 1	419,962
Exports for the year ending Jan. 1, 1870	1,588,887
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1869	328,579
Estimated stock here	26,000

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has shown more firmness on reduced offerings, particularly of shipping extras, which have been more sought after, and have been quoted up again 10c.@25c. ℘ bbl. The demand has been mostly for lines of standard to very good Extra State, for prompt and forward delivery, within a range of from $6 50@$6 75 ℘ bbl. A sale of 500 bbls. very good Extra State was made for prompt delivery at $6 75 ℘ bbl. Sour Flour was stronger in price and moderately inquired for, chiefly by export buyers. Trade and Family Extras have been in request, in a jobbing way, at advancing rates. Superfine brands have been offered rather less freely, and have been more salable at our revised quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 12,800 bbls., all told, including poor to very choice Superfine State and Western, at from $5 50@$6 25, chiefly at $5 75@$6; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 30@$6 75 good to very choice do. at $6 75@$7 15; poor to good shipping Extra Western, $6 20@$6 60; poor to good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $6 45@$6 85, ℘ bbl. We now quote.

No. 2 Flour, ℘ bbl	$4 25@$5 50
Sour Flour	5 25@ 6 25
Superfine State and Western	5 50@ 6 25
Extra State	6 30@ 7 15
Extra City shipping grades	6 35@ 7 35
Extra Genesee	7 35@ 9 00
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	6 45@ 6 85
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	6 85@ 9 00
Extra Western, shipping brands	6 20@ 6 60
Extra Western, trade and family brands	6 65@ 9 00
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy, ℘ bbl	6 50@10 00

Southern Flour has been in rather better demand at buoyant prices; sales have been reported since our last of 1,100 bbls., in lots, at $6 35@$7 50 for poor to good Ordinary, and at $7 50@$10 25 for good Ordinary to choice Extra, ℘ bbl. Rye Flour has been in request, ranging from $5 00@$7 85 for inferior to choice ℘ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal continues quiet at $5 25@$5 65 for Yellow and White Western; $5 35@$5 50 for Jersey, and $6 25 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl.; sales, 150 bbls. We quote:

Southern Flour, mixed, superfine, and ordinary extras, ℘ bbl	$5 70@$6 35
Southern Flour, ordinary to good extras, ℘ bbl	6 35@ 7 50
Southern Flour, good to fancy extras, ℘ bbl	7 50@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl	5 00@ 8 00
Corn-meal, inferior to very choice, ℘ bbl	5 25@ 6 25
Corn-meal, puncheons	27 75@28 00

GRAIN—Wheat has been moderately active, and quoted generally stronger in price, but been irregular. The bulk of the business has been in steamer grades of Spring, at decidedly better rates, chiefly in No. 2, at from $1 32@$1 37 for fair ordinary to very good steamer Milwaukee; $1 34 for Racine, in store; and $1 25@$1 33 for warm and soft to very good Chicago, ℘ bushel, which shows an improved range for those qualities, the purchases of which were mainly for export, though partly on speculative account. A few loads of comparatively sound sailing vessel No. 2 Milwaukee Spring, called prime, were taken for shipment at $1 38@$1 39, but strictly prime loads, which were very scarce, could not be purchased at these figures. A load of fair ordinary No. 1 Spring was disposed of $1 45 ℘ bushel. Prime loads of this standard were also in very light supply, and held above the views of buyers. Very inferior and unsound parcels of Spring were less sought after, and were unsettled in price. There was less activity reported in Red and Amber Winter Wheat, holders of which claimed higher rates, particularly for strictly prime loads, both in store and afloat. White Wheat was inactive at about former figures. New Wheat was arriving in small quantities, and was selling at extreme prices, mainly to local millers. Sales have been reported since our last of 194,000 bushels, part in store, including White Western, at $1 60@$1 75; very inferior to prime Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 58, chiefly at $1 55, afloat, for very good Amber; No. 1 Spring at $1 45; No. 2 Spring at $1 32@$1 39 for poor to good Milwaukee, and $1 23@$1 33 for Chicago; No. 3 Spring at $1 15@$1 25, the latter an extreme quotation; Rejected and Mixed Spring at $1 08@$1 14; White Genesee at $1 85; Amber State at $1 55@$1 57; new Amber Indiana at $1 55@$1 57; new Amber Ohio at $1 58; new White Tennessee at $1 80; very choice new Amber Tennessee, $1 75 ℘ bushel. Corn has been in fair supply and in less confident demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 68,500 bushels, at 93c.@$1 00½ for poor choice new mixed Western, in boat-loads, chiefly at 95c.@$1 for boat loads; $1 05@$1 10 for Yellow Jersey, Pennsylvania, Western and Southern; $1 05@$1 10 for White do., and 87½c.@92½c. for Unsound, ℘ bushel. Rye has been in light stock and demand since our last, on a basis of $1 14@$1 18 for State; $1 03@$1 05 for Western ℘ bushel. Barley has been inactive at about former rates. Barley-malt continues inactive at from $1 05@$1 35 for Western State and Canada, ℘ bushel. Oats have been more freely offered and purchased at reduced prices. The dealings have been mainly in very good mixed Western at 56c.; and in fair ordinary White Ohio at 62½c.@63c., ℘ bushel. Some odd lots of mixed Western were sold as low as 54c.; and of White Ohio and State, as high as 64½c.@66c., ℘ bushel, but these transactions were in a jobbing way. Sales have been reported since our last, of 88,500 bushels at 54c.@56c. for inferior to very good mixed Western, chiefly at 56c. for very good boat-loads afloat; 62½c.@64c. for fair ordinary to very good, and 64c.@66c. for very good to choice White State and Ohio, ℘ bushel. The export clearances include 20,457 bushels Wheat for Falmouth and orders; and 40,183 bushels Wheat for Cork and orders.

GUNNY BAGS AND BAGGING—Have been very sparingly sought after, closing at 21c.@22½c., and 31c.@31½c., currency. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. report the stock now in importers' hands, 3,100 bales Bags and 3,600 bales Bagging here, with 3,200 bales Bags and 4,400 bales Bagging in Boston.

HAY—Bale Hay has been in moderate demand at 80c.@90c. for shipping, and $1@$1 30 for local use, ℘ 100 ℔s. Straw continues in fair request at 55c.@$1 05, as extremes, for Short and Long, ℘ 100 ℔s.

HEMP—All kinds have been in limited demand and quoted nominally unchanged. Manila, 12¾c.@13c., gold; Jute, 5c.@6c., gold; Jute Butts, 4¾c.@5c., currency, ℘ ℔. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. include in the stock of foreign on hand, 17,500 bales Manila, 13,000 bales of Jute, 2,000 bales Butts, here. In Boston the stock of Manila is 18,000 bales; Jute, 1,500 bales; Jute Butts, 625 bales.

HOPS—Continue in moderate request at from 10c.@25c. for crop of 1869, ℘ ℔. We quote in detail thus: New-York State, 10c.@18c.; Wisconsins, 8c.@15c.@20c.; Eastern, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Michigans, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Ohios, 8c.@14c.@20c.; Yearlings, 4c.@6c.@8c.; Old Olds, 1c.@2c.@3c., ℘ ℔. The receipts have been 196 bales; exports, — bales.

MOLASSES—The market has been quoted steady, but the reported dealings have been unimportant. We quote: New Crop Porto Rico at 37c.@65c.; Old and New Crop Cuba, 22c.@45c.; New Crop English Islands, 30c.@50c.; New-Orleans, 70c.@95c., ℘ gallon.

Stock of Molasses in New-York, Aug. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Clayed Cuba, hhds	4,508	5,078
Cuba Muscovado, hhds	6,226	13,307
Porto Rico, hhds	5,028	2,918
English Islands, hhds	2,805	2,296
St. Croix, hhds	367	662
Grand total, hhds	18,934	24,291

NAVAL STORES—Resin has been in moderate demand at about steady rates: receipts, 1,072 bbls.; sales, 2,500 bbls. Strained, at $1 65@$1 75 ℘ 280 ℔s. Tar and Crude Turpentine remain as last noticed. Spirits Turpentine has been in rather better supply and quoted cheaper, on a less confident demand; 325 bbls. have been sold in lots at 39½c.@40½c., chiefly 39½c.@40c. for merchantable, ℘ gallon; receipts, 465 bbls. We quote: Spirits Turpentine at 39½c.@41c. ℘ gallon; Crude $3 50. Resin, $1 60@$7 50 ℘ 280 ℔s., the latter for Choice White. Tar, $1 80@$2 45. Pitch, $2 25@$2 37½ ℘ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has been in better request, and rather firmer in price; sales have been reported here of equal to 900 bbls. for prompt delivery at 12⅝c.@12¾c., and 4,000 bbls. for forward delivery at 13c. ℘ gallon. Also at the Creek, equal to 3,500 bbls. for early delivery at $3 38 on the lower, and $3 20 on the upper roads, ℘ bbl. There were 760 bbls. Crude received at Philadelphia today. Crude in shipping order has been in very limited demand, and nearly nominal in price at about 17c. ℘ gallon. Refined Oil has been more confidently sought after, chiefly for export, and has been quoted strong and buoyant in price. Sales have been reported here, since our last, of 9,500 bbls. Standard White, for early delivery, at from 24c.@24½c., nearly all at the latter price, ℘ gallon. At Philadelphia,—where, after the speculative settlements for July had been completed, at a very late hour on Saturday evening, Standard White was quoted nominally down to 22½c.@23c. for prompt delivery,—the offerings today were on a reduced scale, and holders were much firmer in their views, with a better demand noted, chiefly for shipment on the basis of 23c.@23½c. for early, and 23½c.@24c. for all August delivery, closing with about the higher rates in each instance quoted as the purchasing price, while sellers were claiming a further fractional advance. For forward delivery there, sales of 4,000 bbls. Standard White were reported for September to December, inclusive, on private terms; and 2,000 bbls. do., October and November, at 25½c. ℘ gallon. There were 3,500 bbls. Refined Oil received at Philadelphia today. The export clearances hence have been 3,755 bbls. for Amsterdam, 3,446 bbls. for Cronstadt, and 6,050 cases for Genoa. Refined Oil in cases has been in fair demand for export, quotations ranging from 29c.@31c., as extremes, ℘ gallon. Naphtha has been inactive, yet quoted at about 9c. for shipping order, and 4c. in bulk, ℘ gallon.

PROVISIONS—The Pork market has been quiet, since our last, though, with quite moderate offerings, prices have been generally well supported. Sales have been reported since our last of 225 bbls., all told, at $30 25@$30 30, chiefly at $30 25 for Western Mess; $30 50@$31 for Prime Mess; $24@$26 for Prime and Extra Prime; $29 for City Thin Mess, $29 50@$29 75 for City Mess, ℘ bbl. Cut-meats have been in demand at steady rates. Sales have been reported of equal to 150 pks. at 12½c.@13½c. for Shoulders; 21c.@24½c. for Western and City Hams; 23c.@25c. for bagged do., ℘ ℔. Bacon has been firm, but inactive since our last, at about 15½c.@16c. for Long Clear and Long Cut Middles, and 16c.@16½c. for Short Rib ℘ ℔; sales, 80 boxes. Lard has been in light demand at drooping prices. Sales have been reported since our last, of 450 tcs. at 15½c.@17½c. for poor No. 1 to choice Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 16c.@16½c. for City, and 17c.@17½c. for fair to prime Western Steam, ℘ ℔; also, 500 tcs. prime Steam, including seller August at 17½c. and September at 17¾c., ℘ ℔. Beef continues in demand at uniform rates; sales have been reported, since our last, of 190 bbls., in lots, at $12@$16 for Plain and Mess; $15@$19 for Extra Mess, ℘ bbl. Tierce Beef has been in fair request at $27@$29 for Prime Mess; $30@$31 for India Mess; $38 50 for Extra City India Mess, ℘ tierce; sales 225 tcs. Beef Hams continue inactive at from $29@$35 for Southern and Western, ℘ bbl. Butter has been in moderate demand, including State, inferior to prime, at 22c.@35c., and Western, inferior to prime, at 15c.@30c.; the day's receipts were 961 pks. Cheese has been in less request at from 4c.@14½c., as the extremes, for very common to fine Factory, new and old. The day's receipts were 6.234 boxes.

Stocks of Pork and Beef in the Packing-Yards of New-York and Brooklyn.

Qualities.	PORK. —Aug. 1, 1870.— Total New.	Total Old & New.	Total July 1, 1870.	Total Aug. 1, 1869.
Clear	344	344	401	147
Mess	23,337	23,343	18,126	31,219
Thin Mess	1,340	1,349	1,061	888
Prime Mess	1,984	1,984	5,048	2,875
Flank	....	....	1	....
Prime	2,774	2,864	3,880	2,221
Rumps	1,628	1,628	1,183	25
Refuse Mess	351	351	95	157
Do. Prime Mess	168	168	41	206
Refuse Prime	65	65	71	72
Other Refuse	220	220	237	19
Uninspected	1,177	1,177	1,755	200
Grand total, bbls	33,388	33,493	31,899	38,029
Qualities.	BEEF.			
Repacked Mess	4,583	4,999	6,716	8,137
Repacked Chicago do	532	542	1,374	7,193
Railroad Beef	20	20	20	75
Refuse Mess	755	756	1,034	2,129
Other Refuse	52	52	2	358
Tcs. Prime Mess	2,984	3,035	5,544	9,714
Country Mess	18	18	18	982
Uninspected tcs	139	139	19	8
Uninspected bbls	489	494	5	243
Grand total, tcs. and bbls	9,572	10,055	14,732	28,839

RICE—Has been in light demand at steady rates; sales 70 tcs. Carolina at $8 75@$9, and 300 bags Rangoon at $7 25@$7 50, currency, ℘ 100 ℔s. Stock 450 tcs. Carolina and 4,260 bags Rangoon.

SALTPETRE—Has been in less request but very firm on the basis of 9c.@9¼c., gold, ℘ ℔. The stock here is 3,600 bags; at Boston, 7,100 bags.

SEEDS—Have been inactive at former rates. Calcutta Linseed, $2 30, gold, ℘ bushel. Messrs. H. H. CROCKER & Co. make the stock of Linseed here 18,500 bags, and at Boston, 16,400 bags, and supply the following details of the movements in Linseed since Jan. 1:

	1870. Bags.	1869. Bags.
Imported into the United States from Jan. 1 to date—Calcutta	388,824	454,197
Bombay	14,950	22,169
On the way to United States, July 31—Calcutta	183,027	199,484
Bombay	23,500	29,843
Loading at foreign ports at last dates for United States—Calcutta	101,348	45,167
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in Boston, July 31—Calcutta	16,400	28,500
Bombay	....	5,000
Stock in importers' and speculators' hands in New-York, July 31—Calcutta	18,500	27,500
Supply	342,775	335,494
Imported from Europe from Jan. 1 to date	2,000	6,000
Stock on hand Jan. 1, all hands	210,000	117,117

SUGARS—Raw have been in more demand and quoted rather stronger in price. Sales, 1,874 hhds. Cuba and Porto Rico at from 9⅜c.@10⅜c. ℘ ℔. We quote: Fair to good refining grades Cuba at 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; fair to good grocery grades, 10⅜c.@10⅝c.; good to choice grocery grades, 10⅝c.@11c. Porto Rico grocery grades range from 10⅜c.@11½c. No. 12 Box Sugar, 10⅛c.@10⅝c. ℘ ℔. Refined Sugars have been in good demand, ranging from 12c.@14½c., as extremes, ℘ ℔.

Stock of Sugars in New-York, Aug. 1.

	1869.	1870.
Cuba, hhds	106,367	91,411
Porto Rico, hhds	19,857	3,819
Martinique, hhds	2,892	....
English Islands, hhds	2,248	3,634
St. Croix, hhds	349	573
Grand total, hhds	131,715	99,437
Total, boxes	153,763	113,308
Total, bags	118,007	444,355
Melado, hhds	1,309	1,023

TOBACCO—The movements in this line in July Messrs. M. RADER & SON notice, thus: "The past month opened with a fair demand for Kentucky Tobacco from exporters and home dealers, induced by some concession of prices, with the prospect of a large trade, when the news of the political complications in Europe and the subsequent declaration of war between Germany and France, put a stop to all transactions of moment. Sales since then have been only in small lots to the home trade, and sum up altogether 4,500 hhds., of which 3,000 hhds. for export to Germany, France, Spain and the Mediterranean, and 1,500 hhds. to the home trade. The question now occupying the minds of interested parties is, whether the war will be of long or short duration. This occurrence is the more unfortunate, as foreign markets had just begun to adopt themselves to our scale of prices, and with our principal outlets closed, an accumulation of stock is to be apprehended, which, in view of a large crop about to be housed, must necessarily seriously affect prices, if the war should last any length of time. Under these circumstances, the advance in gold has had no beneficial effect, and quotations are strictly nominal. Quotations: Frosted Lugs, 6⅛c.@6¾c.; party Frosted Lugs, 7c.@7¾c.; Sound do., 7¾c.@10c.; Common Leaf, 8¾c.@10¾c.; Medium do., 9¾c.@11¾c.; Good do., 10c.@12¾c.; Fine do., 11¾c.@31c.; Selections, 12¾c.@14c., all light grades. *Seed-leaf Tobacco*—The month opened with promises of a fair business, both for consumption and export, but the rumors of war destroyed all hopes for shippers, and has also cast a damper on our home trade, from which it has not yet recovered, and the market closed dull and heavy. In Connecticut there was an inquiry for good old crop Wrappers, which resulted in sales of about 250 cases, at figures which show less firmness for this grade. Several parcels of new crop Seconds were taken for Western account at former prices. State Seed was quiet, except for jobbing parcels, the firmness of holders preventing any large transactions. For Ohio there was a good demand the first part of the month, several parcels being taken for shipment and some for consumption. In the sales of this sort we include 200 cases of Wisconsin, which were taken for jobbing at fair prices. Pennsylvania was more inquired for, several lots being disposed of for California and Southern trade at former rates. Prices do not show any signs of falling off as yet, but should the European war be long continued, any surplus we might have would have to be placed at low figures, and as the news from growing crops from all quarters is remarkably good, we think such will be the case, unless an increased home demand is able to absorb the quantity usually taken for shipping. The sales are: 900 cases Connecticut, 15c.@16½c.@22½c.@28c.@42c.@48c.; 300 cases New-York State, 11¾c.@17c.@18¾c.@21c.@35c.; 750 cases Ohio and Western, 10¾c.@11c.@12c.@16c.@18c.@20c.; 500 cases Pennsylvania, 11¾c.@13¾c.@14¾c. We quote as follows: Connecticut and Massachusetts—Fillers, 13c.@15c. for Old, and 12¼c.@14c. for New; Binders and Seconds, 18c.@28c. for Old, and 15c.@25c. for New; Wrappery lots, 35c.@40c. for Old, and 30c.@40c. for New; Fine Wrappers, 45c.@55c. for Old, and 42c.@50c. for New. New-York State—Fillers 10c.@12c. for Old, and 9c.@10c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 18c.@25c. for New; Wrappers, 20c.@35c. for Old, and 18c.@35c. for New; Pennsylvania and Ohio—Fillers, 10c.@12c. for Old, and 8½c.@9½c. for New; average lots, 16c.@25c. for Old, and 10½c.@16c. for New; wrappers, 55c.@45c. for Old, and 15c.@30c. for New. *Havana Tobacco*—There was less doing, and although the premium on gold has increased the cost, jobbers confine their wants to duty-paid lots, which can be sold without regard to the enhanced premium, and which are sufficient to supply all present wants. The news from the growing crop leads us to expect a fair supply of good Tobacco. The sales are over 3,300 bales for consumption; 1,200 bales were reshipped. *Yara Tobacco*—Some 300 bales changed hands at former prices, leaving the bulk of the stock in one dealer's hands. The new crop is a very small one, though of fair quality. We do not increase our quotations, but later importations average from 5c.@6c. ℘ ℔. higher. We quote as follows: *Havana*—Common, 72½c.@75c.; good, 80c.@87½c.; fine, 90c.@$1 02½, currency. *Yara*—I cut, 85c.@87½c.; II cut, $1@$1 02½; average lot, 90c.@92½c., currency. *Manufactured Tobacco*—There was a steady trade until the middle of the month, when an active demand for bright work was experienced, several parcels changing hands at improved prices. At the close there was more disposition to operate in black work, which closes strong for good stock. In order, without, however, any material change in prices. We quote: Black work, Common and Medium, 18c.@31c.; Good and Fine, 22c.@26c.; bright work, Common and Medium, 27c.@32c.; Good and Fine, 35c.@55c., in bond.

Domestic Tobacco Trade of the New-York Inspection Warehouse in July.

	Ky. Hhds.	V.&N.C. Hhds.	Ohio. Hhds.	Md. Hhds.	Total. Hhds.
Stock July 1, 1870	14,032	456	19	35	14,542
Received since	4,775	21	..	..	4,796
Total	18,807	477	19	35	19,338
Delivered since	1,976	23	..	..	1,999
Stock Aug. 1, 1870	16,831	454	19	35	17,339

Brooklyn Inspection—	Hhds.
Stock July 1, 1870	8,780
Received since	3,181
Total	11,961
Delivered since	2,079
Stock Aug. 1, 1870	9,882
Total stock Aug. 1, 1870	27,221
Same time, 1869	29,463
Same time, 1868	32,529

Spanish Tobacco Trade of New-York in July.

	Havana.	Yara.
Stock on hand July 1, 1870, bales	15,738	976
Received since	2,000	..
Total	17,738	976
Sales and reshipments to July 30	3,144	400
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1870, bales	14,594	576
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1869, bales	8,412	883
Stock on hand Aug. 1, 1868, bales	5,593	401

We are indebted to Messrs. J. S. GANS & SON for the foregoing statistics of the Tobacco trade of the port in July.

TALLOW, &C.—Sales have been reported of 65,000 ℔s. at 9¾c.@10½c. for Inferior to Choice; 38,000 ℔s. Stearine at 15c.@19c.; 25,000 ℔s. Grease at 9¾c.@14¾c., ℘ ℔.

WHISKY—Has been in limited demand at drooping prices. Sales 300 bbls. at $1 01½@$1 02, ℘ gallon. Receipts, 578 bbls.

WOOL—The business in this line in July Messrs. TELLKAMPF & KITCHING BROS. review thus: "The rise of the gold premium on account of war, now imminent in Europe, has caused an increase of price in currency on both domestic and foreign Wools, while for low foreign descriptions rates in gold have slightly advanced. The prospects of our woolen manufacturers appear more favorable, both from the abundance of the crops and the diminished importations of goods. The arrivals of Fleece Wool from the country have been smaller than usual, as holders in the interior are unwilling to sell at present market rates. This fact in connection with the decrease of production has caused considerable quantities of Wool to be taken on speculation, and we quote an advance of 1c.@3c. ℘ ℔. Pulled Wools are in moderate stock. California and Texas Wools of the better grades continue to meet with ready sale, and on the former classes prices are firmer and higher from the rise in the gold premium. Low grades of Texas and Mexican Wools move slowly. Cape Wool has been selling moderately, as the stocks continue too small to admit of large transactions. Sheep skins are quiet, but are held firmly, owing to the passage of the bill imposing the same duty upon them as upon Wool in the fleece. Carpet Wools have received more attention during the month, and stocks are now quite small. Prices have slightly improved, and the market is firm. The auction sales of Coarse Wools began in Liverpool on the 27th ult., and slightly better rates were anticipated. About 11,000 bales were to be offered. Former rates were nearly maintained at the commencement of the London sales of Fine Wools, but have since declined about 10 ℘ cent. As only small quantities are taken for the Continent and the withdrawals are large, a still further depreciation may be expected. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1868, were 28,213 bales, 13,499,159 ℔s. The imports of Wool into New-York for the year 1869, 46,196 bales, 20,710,391 ℔s. The imports of Wool into New-York from Jan. 1 to June 25, 1870, 17,360 bales, 7,777,556 ℔s. The imports of Wool into New-York for month ending July 23, 1870, 1,143 bales, 639,124 ℔s."

PRICES CURRENT FOR DOMESTIC WOOL IN NEW-YORK, AUG. 1, 1870.

New-York, Michigan, Indiana.	Cents ℘ ℔.
Extra and above fleece	42@46
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@46
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Ohio, Pennsylvania, Virginia.	
Choice Saxony fleece	55@58
Extra and XX fleece	47@51
½ and ¾ blood fleece	44@47
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa.	
Extra and above fleece	42@45
½ and ¾ blood fleece	42@44
Common and ¼ blood fleece	
Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee, Georgia and Alabama.	
Washed fleeces	40@42
Unwashed fleeces	30@33
Unwashed fleeces, burry	20@25
Texas.	
Unwashed fleece, middling to fine	20@30
Common fleece	17@19
Common fleece, burry	15@19
Santa Fe.	
Washed white fleece	24@29
Unwashed white fleece	20@22
Black	19@20
California.	
Spring Clip, A P	28@33
Spring Clip, A 1	28@33
Spring Clip, A 2	27@32
Spring Clip, B	25@30
Spring Clip, S	18@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A P	21@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 1	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, A 2	19@21
Fall Clip and Lambs, B	20@22
Fall Clip and Lambs, S	17@20
Burry lots, 3c.@8c. ℘ ℔. less.	
Pulled, extra	30@40
Pulled, super	30@37
Pulled, low	20@30
Pulled Wool.	
Extra	38@45
Super	38@45
No. 1	26@33
No. 2	11@14
Lambs	36@40
Western limed pulled	34@37
Southern limed pulled	34@37
Tub washed	47@52

FREIGHTS—Vessels adapted to the more urgent calls of the Grain and Petroleum trade have been in limited supply and good demand at very firm and buoyant prices. In other lines the business has been light. For Liverpool there were taken 15,000 bushels Wheat, by steam, at 12d. ℘ bushel; 300 tcs. Beef at 7s. 6d. ℘ tierce; 300 boxes Bacon at 45s.; 200 tcs. Lard at 50s.; and a small quantity of Cheese at the same rate, ℘ ton. For Cork and orders, two British brigs, with equal to 2,000 quarters Wheat, at 8s. ℘ quarter. For Cronstadt, a British bark with 2,000 bbls. Petroleum at 8s. ℘ bbls. For a Baltic port, and orders, a vessel with about 3,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For a Continental port, direct, a bark, with about 2,100 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms. For Gibraltar, and orders, a bark, with equal to about 2,500 bbls. Petroleum, on private terms.

WHOLESALE PRODUCE MARKET.

Prices Current for Monday, Aug. 1, reported expressly for the NEW-YORK TIMES, *by* STARIN & FLOYD, *Produce and Commission Merchants, No. 209 Duane-street. Our quotations are the wholesale prices paid by dealers and jobbers for sound, merchantable property, in good clean packages.*

BUTTER—A recent journey made by the writer throughout the dairy districts of New-York, Pennsylvania and Ohio, has led to the conclusion, arising from close observation, that although the make of Butter and Cheese will be diminished by dry weather, in a few counties, yet in many others, where rain has been bounteous, an increased make has resulted, and that the result will be a full average crop. In the districts that have suffered most from drouth, rains have recently been full and ample, and a fine growth of "Fall feed" is assured with corresponding results. The receipts remain light. The market is unusually quiet, and the only demand being for the wants of local trade. Fresh pail Butters are in light receipt, and 40c. is charged for selections in a retail way entirely. We quote:

NEW CROP BUTTER.

State firkins, full yellow, ℘ ℔	33@35
State firkins, light colored, ℘ ℔	29@32
State half-firkin tubs, extra, ℘ ℔	32@35
State half-firkin tubs, fair to fine, ℘ ℔	28@32
State Welsh tubs, good to fine, ℘ ℔	29@32
State Welsh tubs, ordinary, ℘ ℔	25@28
Orange and Sussex, fresh pails, ℘ ℔	30@40
New-York State, fresh pails, ℘ ℔	30@40
Pennsylvania, fresh pails, ℘ ℔	30@40
Western Reserve firkins, full yellow, ℘ ℔	26@28
Chicago and North-west firkins, full yellow, ℘ ℔	22@26
Western tubs, fair to good, ℘ ℔	21@26
Western tubs, ordinary, ℘ ℔	20@22
Western firkins, ordinary, ℘ ℔	20@22
Common White Western and State, ℘ ℔	15@17

CHEESE—We have no material change to note in the market for Cheese since our last report. The export for the week closing on Saturday was 50,700 boxes, purchased at about our quotations, but outside rates being rarely made. Receipts continue ample, and with hot weather threatening the quality and order of stock arriving offerings are free and buyers cautious. We quote:

NEW CROP CHEESE.

State Factories, fine to extra, ℘ ℔	14@14½
State Factories, fair to good, ℘ ℔	12@13
State Factories, ordinary, ℘ ℔	9@11
State Factories, skimmed, ℘ ℔	4@ 8
State Farm Dairies, ℘ ℔	12@13½
State Farm Dairies, ordinary to good, ℘ ℔	8@11
Western, fair to good, ℘ ℔	12@13
Western, ordinary, ℘ ℔	8@11

POULTRY AND GAME—The supply of Poultry is fair, and a good, steady demand prevails.

LIVE POULTRY.

Ducks, ℘ pair	$ 75@$ 87
Geese, ℘ pair	1 50@ 1 75
Turkeys, ℘ ℔	20@ 21
Fowls, ℘ ℔	20@ 21
Spring chickens, ℘ pair	50@ 1 12

EGGS—The market is without change; stock continues to come forward in poor order and loses heavily.

State and Pennsylvania, loss off, ℘ dozen	20@22
Western, loss off, ℘ dozen	18@19
Canada, loss off, ℘ dozen	18@20

BEANS AND PEAS—The stock of prime Beans is in small compass, and with a fair inquiry from the local trade, holders are rather firmer in their views. Peas rule quiet.

Beans, Marrow, prime, ℘ bushel	$2 45@$2 50
Beans, Marrow, fair to good, ℘ bushel	2 00@ 2 25
Beans, Medium, prime, ℘ bushel	1 90@ 1 95
Beans, Medium, fair to good, ℘ bushel	1 20@ 1 50
Beans, Pea, prime, ℘ bushel	1 85@ 2 00
Beans, Assorted, common, ℘ bushel	50@ 1 00
Peas, Canada, free, ℘ bushel	1 20@ 1 22
Peas, Southern black-eyed, two-bushel bags	4 75@ 5 00

VEGETABLES—Potatoes, in the absence of sufficient supply, are higher. All other vegetables are plenty and lower:

Potatoes, Early Rose, ℘ bbl	$3 00@$3 50
Potatoes, Dyckman, ℘ bbl	3 00
Potatoes, Common, ℘ bbl	2 25@ 2 50
Onions, ℘ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Onions, Bermuda, ℘ crate	1 00@ 1 50
Cabbages, ℘ 100	8 00@ 9 00
Tomatoes, ℘ basket	50@ 75
Cucumers, ℘ 100	1 00
Turnips, ℘ bbl	2 00@ 2 25
Green Corn, ℘ 100	50@ 62
Marrow Squash, ℘ bbl	1 00@ 1 25

FRUITS AND BERRIES—Apples sell rather slowly, as Peaches are now quite plenty. The Peach trade has fairly commenced, and the demand increases with improvement in quality. Berries are rather slow.

Apples, choice, ℘ bbl	$2 50@$3 00
Apples, good, ℘ bbl	1 50@ 2 00
Apples, common, ℘ bbl	1 00@ 1 50
Peaches, good, ℘ crate	3 50@ 3 75
Peaches, common, ℘ crate	1 00@ 1 75
Blackberries, Lawton, ℘ quart	9@ 10
Blackberries, common, ℘ quart	6@ 7
Whortleberries, ℘ bushel	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, sugar, ℘ bbl	3 00@ 4 00
Pears, Bell, ℘ bbl	4 00@ 5 00

DRIED FRUITS—Apples are quiet but firm. Peaches are unchanged. Berries are not much wanted, while green fruits are plenty and low.

Apples, Sliced, ℘ ℔	10 @11
Apples, State, good to prime, ℘ ℔	6 @ 7½
Apples, Western, good to prime, ℘ ℔	5 @ 6
Apples, Southern, good to prime, ℘ ℔	4 @ 6
Peaches, Peeled, prime, ℘ ℔	17 @18
Peaches, Peeled, fair to good, ℘ ℔	12 @15
Peaches, Unpeeled, halves, prime, ℘ ℔	5½@ 7
Peaches, Unpeeled, quarters, prime, ℘ ℔	5 @ 6
Blackberries, ℘ ℔	7½@ 8
Raspberries, ℘ ℔	27 @28
Cherries, ℘ ℔	18 @20
Plums, ℘ ℔	18 @20

SUNDRIES—We quote:

Rough Flaxseed, ℘ bushel	$2 60@$2 75
Timothy-seed, ℘ bushel	6 50@ 7 25
Bees-wax, ℘ ℔	37@ 38
Broom-corn, Red, ℘ ℔	7@ 8
Broom-corn, Green, ℘ ℔	9@ 10
Clover-seed, prime, ℘ ℔	14@ 14½
Vinegar, pure, ℘ gallon	20@ 22
Feathers, Live Geese, new, ℘ ℔	80@ 85

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Monday, Aug. 1, 1870.

Trade in Live Stock on this forenoon was rather better than it has been for some days past, owing in a measure to the run being light and the quality somewhat improved. Horned Cattle sold from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ ℔. A few choice Kentucky Steers went up to 17c. ℘ ℔., but this price did not influence the general market. Some scrub Bulls from Canada and a few Texans sold on private sale, the rates unknown. Milk Cows were absolutely without purchasers. J. MINT had 2 choice animals on sale at One Hundredth-street, price $100@$120 ℘ head. Veals were fairly in demand from 8c.@11c. ℘ ℔., and Sheep sold off quickly in small lots from 6c.@7c. ℘ ℔.; Lambs from 9½c.@10c. ℘ ℔., and Hogs did not enter the market, those on hand at Fortieth-street being all consigned to slaughterers. State Hogs in other markets were offered at 9¼c.@9⅜c. ℘ ℔., live weight.

SALES TO-DAY.

T. C. EASTMAN sold for ALEXANDER MANN 81 Illinois Steers, from fair to good from 15c.@16c. ℘ ℔., weigh 7½ cwt. R. MURRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 33 Illinois Steers, fair Cattle at 15c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. W. FITCH sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 63 Illinois common Cattle at 14½c. ℘ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt.; also for same 65 Kentucky Steers, good Cattle, at 16½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. And again 183 Illinois Steers, coarse fat Cattle, from 14½c.@16½c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. G. W. MARTIN sold for self 34 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 14½c.@16c. ℘ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt. MERITT, BURCHARD & VALENTINE sold for selves 64 Illinois Steers, from fair to good, from 15c.@16c. ℘ ℔., weight 7 cwt. BEACH & BRAY sold for J. T. ALEXANDER 103 Kentucky Steers, very nice Cattle, from 15c.@17c. ℘ ℔., weight, 7½ cwt.; and also for same 100 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 14½c.@16c. ℘ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.

FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

REID & MCGRAW sold 2 Sheep, weight 210 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 12 Lambs, weight 820 ℔s., at 10¼c. ℘ ℔.; 44 Lambs, weight 2,535 ℔s., at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.—all three lots from Canada. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 21 Sheep, weight 1,690 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 160 Sheep, weight 15,850 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 31 Sheep, weight 3,125 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 27 Sheep, weight 2,060 ℔s., at 6c. ℘ ℔.; 10 Sheep, weight 895 ℔s., at 7c. ℘ ℔.; 31 Sheep, weight 3,455 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 299 Lambs, weight 25,970 ℔s., at 9¾c. ℘ ℔.; 40 Calves, weight 6,010 ℔s., at 9c. ℘ ℔.; 64 Lambs, weight 3,940 ℔s., at 10c ℘ ℔. E. VON VERT sold at Weehawken yards, for HUME & ELLIOTT, 87 Lambs, average weight ℘ head 60 ℔s., at 9¼c. ℘ ℔. Weekly report of Sheep and Lambs sold by HUME & ELLIOTT for week ending Aug. 1, 1870: 6,065 Sheep and Lambs; price received, $28,908 75. J. KIRBY sold 17 Sheep, weight 1,930 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 46 Lambs, weight 2,760 ℔s., at 8¾c. ℘ ℔.; 9 Butter-milk Calves, weight 1,870 ℔s., at 5c. ℘ ℔.; 212 Lambs, weight 12,895 ℔s., at 9¼c. ℘ ℔.; 26 Sheep, weight 2,405 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 81 Sheep, weight 7,060 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.; 81 Sheep, weight 2,930 ℔s., at 6¾c. ℘ ℔.

Gross arrivals at One Hundredth-street Market, for week ending Aug. 1, 1870, 2,522 head of horned Cattle, 2 Cows, 87 Sheep, 105 Veals.

Gross arrivals at Communipaw yards, for week ending July 30, 1870, 1,456 head of horned Cattle, 7,509 Hogs, 6,868 Sheep, arrived in 189 cars. There were slaughtered in some yards, during same week, 375 head of horned Cattle, 7,419 Hogs, 5,513 Sheep.

CHAMBERLIN'S YARDS, NOS. 70 AND 72 ROBINSON-STREET.

Weekly report of sales effected for week ending Aug. 1, 1870, 9 Beeves, from 8c.@10c. ℘ ℔.; 1,564 Sheep and Lambs; price of Sheep, 5c.@7½c. ℘ ℔.; price of Lambs, 8c.@10c. ℘ ℔.; 31 Cows and Calves, sold together, at $50, $75, $90 per head; 400 Veals, from 8c.@10½c. ℘ ℔.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, AUGUST 2, 1870.

Amusements this Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATER.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
OUR COUSIN GERMAN. Leading characters by Messrs. Joseph K. Emmet, Ringgold, Leonard, Miss Emily Mestayer, Miss Madden, Miss Fowler.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
8th-av., corner 23d-st.
HIRKA, THE NATIONS, and GRAND BALLET. Leading character by Mme. Kathi Lanner.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.
No. 585 Broadway.
LA SOMNAMBULA, (Burlesque Opera,) NEGRO COMICALITIES, SONGS, &c.

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Two copies, one year	5
Ten copies, one year	25
An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum	2
Five copies, one year	8
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An extra copy to getter-up of club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.	
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Subscriptions to either of our editions received for a less length of time than one year at the yearly rate.

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Address

H. J. RAYMOND & CO.,
TIMES Office, New-York.

To Advertisers.

Advertisers in the TIMES are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 8½ o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents, advertisements for insertion in the TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av., and at No. 40 East 18th-st., between Broadway and 4th-av., at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ Messrs. DREXEL, HARJES & CO., Bankers, No. 3 Rue Scribe, Paris, are the accredited agents for the NEW-YORK TIMES in that city.

Notice.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases we require the writer's name and address, not for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

We cannot return rejected communications, nor preserve manuscripts, unless specially requested so to do.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE WAR.

Prussia's preparations for war are being carried on with activity. Trenches have been opened two leagues from Cologne, and an entrenched camp established in the triangle formed by Cologne, Coblentz, and Treves. The park and chateau of OPPENHEIM, the banker, have been razed. Mayence is in a state of siege, and occupied by 25,000 troops. The heights of St. Hubert, overlooking the Valley of Nahe, and commanding the junction of the railways from Bingerbuck to Landau, are strongly occupied. The Rhine provinces are being covered by improvised works, and the entire country in this section is being so protected that all advance movements will be made under cover. It is thought that Prussia will increase her army to a million and a quarter of soldiers. King WILLIAM left Berlin for the front at 6 P. M. on Sunday evening. There was great enthusiasm in the city. Fourteen ships laden with stone have been stationed at the mouth of the Elbe below Hamburg. They are ready to be sunk at the appearance of the French fleet. Subscriptions for a five per cent. loan of the German Confederation to the amount of 100,000,000 thalers, will be opened on Wednesday and Thursday next. The bonds will be issued at 88 per cent. of their par value, and payments are required between the 10th inst. and Dec. 28. The hesitation in opening hostilities on the part of France is thought, in Prussia, to arise from a recognized superiority of the needle-gun over the Chassepot.

Dispatches received late last evening in London report no movement of importance yesterday, except that a fierce attack by the French was vigorously repulsed by the enemy. A strong French force is stated to have moved on Forbach. A rumor is current in London that the French fleet has arrived at Hamburg, and attacked the defenses. The reported occupation of Antwerp by British troops is denied. French cruisers are still to be seen off the coast of Scotland. The Belgian question is still an exciting one. England, it is said, will certainly defend the country. Mr. GLADSTONE'S recent speech at the Mansion House is thought to mean war, and to signify that the country is ready to meet it. *La Liberté* of Paris opposes an occupation of Belgium by Great Britain, on the ground that it would wound France and bring Russia and Austria instantly into the war. The Belgian army of observation occupies a line between Liege and Aix la Chapelle.

During the war, all persons traveling in France will be required to have passports. French citizens expelled from Baden are reported to have been subjected to very harsh treatment. It is proposed to form a volunteer artillery corps in Paris. The French Mediterranean fleet has arrived at Brest, from which port it will go north to join the Baltic fleet. All fighting on the bank of the Rhine is denied in Paris. The advance post of the Bavarian Army has fallen back upon the Lanter River. A number of Prussian deserters have been sent to Tours. The people of the Danubian Principalities are said to be in sympathy with France. France, it is said, will lay a cable from Calais to some point in Jutland, Denmark, so that reports of operations on the Baltic may not be interferred with. The French Cabinet will meet three times a week at St. Cloud. France will resort to a loan instead of issuing new Treasury bonds. Cardinal BONAPARTE has left Rome, and will act as chaplain of the Prince Imperial.

The Lower Chamber of the Hungarian Diet has voted a supplemental credit of 5,000,000 for defense. Satisfactory explanations have been made to Spain by the French Cabinet in reference to the recent unpleasant expressions in regard to that country. The negotiations between France and Italy have reached a satisfactory conclusion. Italy has guaranteed order in Rome, and the French troops have evacuated the city. A dispatch from Rome states that a detachment left there for Marseilles on Sunday. The Pope has decided to remain at the Vatican rather than to go to Malta, as by some advised. NAPOLEON, it is said, wrote to the Pope before he left Paris, explaining the causes which would lead to a withdrawal of the troops from the Holy City. Austria and Italy, it is said, have settled on a treaty which insures neutrality.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Père HYACINTHE has written a letter, which has been published, protesting against the declaration of Papal infallibility. It has created a sensation, and is attacked, as is also its author, with much bitterness by the Catholic Press.....No day has been fixed for the reassembling of the Spanish Cortes....The Viceroy of Egypt embarked yesterday from Constantinople on his return to Alexandria....MILLER, the Chelsea murderer, was hanged at Newgate, London, yesterday. On the way to the scaffold he was very violent and attacked several of the officers....The Assembly Room at Reading, England, was destroyed by fire on Sunday night....There have been heavy rains throughout England recently, which have materially benefitted the crops....An immense meeting of Odd Fellows was held at the Crystal Palace, Sydenham, yesterday.

GENERAL.

Late Arizona advices are to the effect that the Indians in the Territory are very hostile. Nine white men were killed in one week recently.

JOHN HANDLEY & CO.'S banking-house at Scranton, Penn., was robbed of $30,000 in currency yesterday morning at 10 o'clock. To effect their design the thieves entered the vault from the rear, while accomplices engaged the attention of the Cashier in the office. There is no clew as yet to the burglars.

Ex-Secretary SEWARD, in view of his proposed visit to China, has been tendered by the Russian Government the use of the palace of the Imperial Legation at Pekin as a residence while in that city.

An election for County officers was held in Louisville, Ky., yesterday. The vote is a close one, with the indications in favor of the election of the Democratic ticket. No disturbance occured, and the colored citizens voted without molestation.

A dispatch was received yesterday by the Chief of Police of Memphis, Tenn., from Grand Junction, in that State, stating that some two hundred armed negroes were marching on that place for the purpose of releasing some prisoners there confined, and asking for immediate aid.

A noted negro desperado, by name CHAS. WILSON, who had been imprisoned in Memphis, Tenn., for beating his wife, upon obtaining his freedom, went on Sunday to the residence of Col. A. J. MARTIN, at Brintyn's Station, near Memphis, where she had taken refuge. Mrs. MARTIN, in attempting to protect the woman, received a probably fatal wound, and WILSON'S wife was shot through the body. The negro made his escape.

The debt statement just issued shows a reduction of $17,000,000 for the month of July.

The leaders in the anti-Chinese movement in San Francisco refuse to hold a consultation with the heads of the six Chinese houses in that City in regard to the circular recently issued designed to put a stop to Chinese immigration.

The Presbyterian Publishing House, in Philadelphia, was entered by burglars at an early hour yesterday morning, and the vault broken open. No plunder of any consequence was, however, obtained; $7,500 in registered bonds was left on the floor.

In view of the troubles in Cuba, Captain-General DE RODAS has asked the home Government for reinforcements to the number of 14,000. The Spanish journals, at Madrid, urge the serious consideration of affairs on the island.

The colored people of Auburn, in this State, held an amendment ratification celebration in that city yesterday. The procession was nearly a mile in length. At the residence of Hon. WM. H. SEWARD a halt was made, when the Ex-Secretary made a speech appropriate to the occasion.

JOHN B. GOULD, Paying Teller of the State Bank of Boston, committed suicide in that city yesterday, by jumping from the fourth story window of a building on the corner of Bedford and Washington streets. The deceased was highly respected, and sickness resulting in temporary insanity is assigned as the cause of the deed.

Commissioner DELANO was thrown from a wagon, at his home in Mount Vernon, Ohio, on Friday last, breaking his right arm and causing such other injuries as will delay his return to Washington for several weeks.

The present is Commencement week at the University of Vermont, at Burlington. The exercises were commenced on Sunday afternoon, President ANGELL delivering the baccalaureate address.

A fire at Kingston, Ontario, on Sunday, destroyed BARRY'S grain elevator and mills, entailing a loss of $60,000, which is partially covered by insurance. A large wharf adjoining was badly damaged, and 800 cords of wood were injured.

There is no change of affairs in North Carolina. Other arrests have been made, and the Civil Courts, it is said, are impotent to afford relief. Several additional companies of United States troops have arrived in the State.

A terrible disaster occurred on Sunday night, at Pacific Place, thirty miles above Memphis, Tenn., occasioned by the explosion of the boilers of the stern-wheel steam-boat *Silver Spray*, bound for Cincinnati from New-Orleans. Twenty-six lives are thought to have been lost, and a large number of persons are in addition injured. The boat immediately took fire. Relief was extended to the survivors by the steamer *City of Cairo*.

The funeral of the late BENJAMIN NATHAN took place from his residence in Twenty-third-street, yesterday, and was attended by a large concourse of people. The remains were buried in the Jewish Cemetery, at Cypress Hills.

The Wilkes libel suit was yesterday postponed in the Court of Oyer and Terminer until the first Monday of October next.

"MART" ALLEN, who has been awaiting a second trial for larceny by means of the "panel game," was yesterday admitted to bail in the sum of $5,000, before Judge BARNARD.

Gov. Holden and Col. Kirk.

The troubles in North Carolina have assumed a phase which renders an interpretation of their real character comparatively easy. At an earlier stage they suggested a contest between the local Executive and the enemies of law in limited portions of the State. They now exhibit the Governor as the enemy of law, and as the arbitrary, unrestrained military ruler of a State in which civil authority should be supreme.

We are not unmindful of crimes that have thus far gone unpunished in certain localities in the State. There have been murders, robberies, and outrages in various forms, whose perpetrators have not been arrested, or, if arrested, have been dealt with too leniently by the local administrators of justice. Here and there the "Kuklux" have made their appearance, have committed some unlawful act, and have then easily escaped. If, however, on one hand there has been mischief, on the other there certainly has been exaggeration. The population of North Carolina are not wholly unknown; and they are known not to be either thieves or assassins or the aiders and abettors of robbery and murder. Among them, as among ourselves, crime may be organized and defiant; but after all the criminals are an insignificant minority, and for their presence or for their acts the entire community ought not to be held responsible. The distinction which here is recognized as a matter of course has there been ignored. Entire communities have been arraigned for outrages committed by a few. The outrages themselves have, in many instances, been magnified; in others, a political significance has been attached to incidents of the most ordinary nature. Injustice has thus been done to a people whose general respect for law is as well established as that of the people of Kansas, and whose depressed and embarrassed circumstances constitute a claim upon our generosity which should be felt even in political controversy.

Apart from all qualifying considerations, however, we have insisted that as against these criminals the law shall be enforced. If the every-day machinery of justice is insufficient for their detection, let its capacity be increased for the emergency. But let the increase be regulated by the law, and be in all cases subject to its authority. There is no reason whatever to suppose that the State, or any part of it, is in a condition of anarchy, or that any necessity existed for the employment of extra-judicial measures. Gov. HOLDEN was passive quite long enough to prove that even in his judgment no extraordinary difficulty required his attention. He had looked on and done nothing. If, then, the authors of outrages gradually acquired a certain daring, the result of temporary impunity, it is fair to assume that the Governor is in some degree responsible. It was competent for the Governor to strengthen the arm of justice, and to secure the arrest and punishment of known offenders, while retaining the moral support of the State and the country.

Gov. HOLDEN has chosen another course, and one so flagrantly wrong that it is impossible to respect his motives, and at the same time credit him with a judgment befitting his position. We must conclude either that he is playing the part of a reckless partisan, and without regard to decency or right is preparing to control the State election on Thursday,—or that, yielding to bad advisers, he forgets his duty to the people whose servant he is, to the State whose interests and honor he has sworn to protect, and to the law whose majesty is superior to even his pretensions. One or the other of these conclusions seems inevitable. How else shall we comprehend the hasty proclamation of martial law, the organization of motley troops—not the lawful militia—under the command of a Tennessee Colonel, the refusal to obey orders of regular Courts, the arrest of citizens without warrant and their detention without trial—and, finally, the declared purpose to try these prisoners by a military Court, with a man not far removed from an outlaw at its head?

It is not possible to watch without indignation the progress of the record which Gov. HOLDEN is making for his own condemnation. The method he has adopted for organizing troops—the neglect of the constitutional provisions in this respect, and the departure from the non-partisan attitude becoming a matter at once so delicate and so momentous—may account for the aversion with which these troops are viewed by the people generally. They are a partisan force, under the direction of a Col. KIRK, whose antecedents are odious, and whose character and temper display the license, recklessness, and cruelty of an unbridled partisanship. This man KIRK Gov. HOLDEN has invested with many of the powers of a military dictator in the counties that are unhappily subject to his sway. His will is warrant enough for the arrest of respectable citizens; he keeps them prisoners without informing them of the cause of their arrest; he threatens to shoot officers of the law who may enter his camp with writs of habeas corpus; and on at least one well-attested occasion, he inflicted torture upon a prisoner. For these infamies, Gov. HOLDEN is responsible. He asserts practically that the habeas corpus act is suspended, though the Chief-Justice decides that it is not; and he has so overawed another of the judges that *his* Court shrinks from a contest in which the material power of the Government is arrayed against the officers of justice and the moral power of the law. The whole spectacle is disgraceful to the Governor and humiliating to the country. For it shows that the Executive of a reconstructed State may usurp functions not contemplated by the Constitution under which he was elected, and may become the despotic master of a people whom he is supposed to serve.

It is unfortunate that the Governor, who has placed himself above the law, is nevertheless able to boast of the support of the Government of the United States. For what purpose are national troops sent into North Carolina? Infamous as HOLDEN'S orders are, infamous as the conduct of his minion, KIRK, has been, we have yet to hear of the first attempt at armed resistance to either. There is martial law without an insurrection,—a great display of military force to crush insurgents who have no visible existence. There is no conceivable use for the United States troops now in the State—unless it be to keep guard at the polls on Thursday in the interest of HOLDEN. But are bayonets proper adjuncts of the ballot-box, even in North Carolina? Can President GRANT have properly studied the position in North Carolina when he allowed HOLDEN to make United States soldiers the instruments of a cruel tyranny?

The State Canvass.

The Republican Party in the State of New-York will shortly enter upon a contest of great importance, not only to itself but to the whole country. On the 5th instant, the State Central Committee will assemble at Saratoga, to settle the time for a State Convention, and to issue a summons for its meeting. It will also be called upon to consider the question of the regularity of the Republican organizations in this City, with reference to the choice of delegates and the subsequent work of the campaign. Outside the Metropolis, the party is tolerably harmonious and well organized, and but for the partial discouragement which attended the late judicial election, it would be in excellent order for the approaching canvass. The great difficulty to be apprehended exists in the City of New-York. The party in the Metropolis is distracted with feuds, weakened by bitter animosities, and rendered weak through defective organization. Until recently three distinct organizations have existed, each claiming to be the only authorized one, and each vigorously denounced by the others.

Of course there could be nothing like effective party discipline under such a condition of affairs. The consequence was that our Democratic adversaries had everything pretty much their own way in the City, and were able by the aid of their electioneering devices to overcome the honest Republican majority of the rural districts. Last year the State Convention undertook to introduce measures, by which the three Metropolitan organizations might be consolidated so as to unite the party into one harmonious body. Conference Committees were appointed, and all the necessary forms were gone through; but, as might have been expected, the result was a new feud, and we are now approaching another State Convention without having accomplished anything in the way of pacification. The experiment of last year has substantially failed, and it remains to be seen what new expedient will be adopted.

With an actual Republican majority in the State of twenty thousand, every branch of the State Government is now in the hands of the Democratic Party. Through gross apathy, caused by the consciousness that the disorganized Republicans of this City were not to be relied upon, as well as by the fact that the canvass occurred at an unfavorable season, an apparent majority of 80,000 was registered against us in June. Both these results are easily to be explained without any suspicion of Republican weakness, except so far as regards mere organization. With proper effort, the party might easily retrieve its position in the approaching canvass. To accomplish this, two things are absolutely necessary. First, the several Republican factions in this City must become so thoroughly reconciled that they can and will co-operate for the general good of the party. Outside the City the party is already well organized. With the exception of Erie and Chautauqua, and perhaps one or two other counties, there is nothing in the rural districts to mar the general harmony, unless it be a personal complication which has gradually arisen during the past two years. To get rid of this is the second requisite of success above referred to.

Unless our Senators in Congress are able to adjust the differences between them, growing out of the distribution of the Federal patronage, they will be largely responsible for the future defeat of the party. There is, as everybody knows, good reason to believe that Mr. FENTON has been injudicious, not to say unfair, in his conduct toward his colleague. This has given rise to many of the disputes with reference to the distribution of patronage. We can readily understand that Mr. FENTON has been controlled by a desire to build up a personal following in aid of his own projects, but he has no right to pursue this idea at the expense of the party. Unless he finally abandons his purpose of dictating the management of the party in the State, people will discredit his recent protestations that he is guided by a desire to promote the best interests of the Republicans and of the country.

The campaign upon which we are about to enter can easily be made a vigorous and effective one; but, in order to do this, it is absolutely necessary that the concessions we have pointed out should be made. If the Republican managers in this City will but act in a spirit of compromise, and if the factions which revolve around our Senators will for a time sink their "claims," we can carry the State in November. It remains to be seen if the State Central Committee will be able to suggest any more practical way of accomplishing this than was tried with so little success last year, or whether, in case of their failure, the Convention itself will be able to devise a remedy for the evil.

The Situation in Europe.

It becomes clearer with every fresh indication of public opinion among Germans, both at home and abroad, that the hostility of France to Prussia can scarcely fail to accomplish what it was especially designed to prevent—the closer union of the various sections of Germany. In fixing the quarrel upon Prussia, the French Government have only made that Power more emphatically than ever the guarantee of German union, prosperity and independence, and in prefacing it with what has been interpreted as a studious insult to King WILLIAM, they have caused the absolutist character of that monarch to be temporarily forgotten in his position as head and representative of the nation. Hence the ebullition from the Inn to the Elbe of a fervid and deep-seated enthusiasm, in which the hostilies of 1866, and the party struggles that followed them, are lost sight of. There is now one universal desire to vindicate the common honor of a people in whom sectional divisions cannot extinguish the idea of kindred, and in whom fears of Prussia are extinguished by their confidence in her ability to face what they accept as a common danger. We give elsewhere the full text of the King of Prussia's late speech at the opening of the Parliament of the Confederation. It is an oration well calculated to make an impression on the earnest and intelligent nation to whose representatives it was addressed. There is a notable absence of exaggerated confidence about its anticipations, and it exhibits an obvious desire to impress the full magnitude of the struggle then opening on the minds of the people. The same desire is still more clearly expressed in the speech reported to have been delivered by the King to the Town Councillors of Berlin. Such phrases as "heavy sacrifices will be demanded of my people," "we shall not get off so cheaply this time," show a characteristic avoidance of braggadocio, and a quiet intensity of purpose which, to say the least of it, form a decorous introduction to a struggle so momentous.

In proportion as the Germans become more closely united in the common cause, the Latin races appear to be developing the natural sympathy which springs both from their origin and territorial position. In spite of the peculiar relation sustained by Spain with reference to the contending Powers, it is obvious that France is sparing no effort to detach her from Prussia and to conciliate the popular feeling which late reflections on the Cortes had disturbed. On the other hand, the rapid termination of the delicate negotiations touching the evacuation of Rome, and the startling promptitude with which France has fulfilled her part of the bargain, makes it obvious that all minor interests and traditions are eclipsed by the present struggle, and that the Empire is equally desirous of moral support as of active alliance. What obligations the Italian Government have incurred does not as yet clearly appear. It is probable that their stipulation as to the peace of Rome, together with the independence of the Holy See, will be found somewhat difficult to execute. The Italian Kingdom is itself the creation of popular sentiment, and the absolute possession of the capital is too deeply seated a passion of the national mind to render its repression by any means easy, even should it be considered desirable.

Facts in Murder Cases.

The course which a certain portion of the City Press has seen fit to take in regard to the NATHAN murder will not add to the faith which many people place in their newspapers. Of course it would not be desirable even if it were possible, that the details of such occurrences should be kept entirely secret. A certain degree of publicity will not only aid in securing the detection and arrest of the assassin, but render it more difficult for the Police to evade their duty. An amateur detective sometimes hits on the clue which a professional has missed, and missed, too, just because he was a professional, and had become accustomed to work in grooves. Probably the most extraordinary instance of this on record is in POE'S analysis of *The Murder of Marie Rogers*, wherein, on information obtained solely from New-York newspapers, he constructed a most ingenious hypothesis to account for the crime. Subsequent discoveries proved his theory to be substantially correct. It is not to be expected, of course, that men are to be found every day of POE'S peculiar subtle and analytical turn of thought. But there are many men, in every walk of life, of keen instincts and feelings deeply wrought by the atrocity of Mr. NATHAN'S murder, who are at this moment, either from the intellectual zest one takes in a difficult problem, or from desire to obtain the reward, intent on discovering the assassin, and who might from minute and careful study of the known facts of the case, hit upon his track. Superintendent JOURDAN recognized the value of this popular assistance when, on telegraphing over the country a description of the lost jewels, he said that "it was better that 800,000 people should be looking for them than eight scores."

But, to make the services of this large independent detective force available, the information afforded in this, as in all similar cases, should be exact. Such facts as it is desirable to give to the public at all, it seems equally desirable to give precisely as they happened. But, of the murder in Twenty-third-street, every paper presents a different statement; facts are given in one which we do not find in another, or find only to be contradicted. The public mind is confused, and the murderer's escape facilitated by the vast and various misinformation of the reporters. One imaginative reporter discovered, on the door-posts and walls, the bloody impress of a small, well-formed hand, with only three fingers. This, if true, would furnish a most important clue. But Superintendent JOURDAN declares positively that no such imprint was visible throughout the house.

Now, all this confusion might be cleared up, and the ends of justice aided, by the exercise of proper system and intelligence. If in this and all similar cases the Police would take the trouble to collate the printed accounts, and cause to be published an official authentic statement of the ascertained facts, together with a description of the murderer's probable appearance, if possible—and POE'S article shows from what slight indications such a description may be accurately inferred—the public at large could act intelligently, and the chances of the criminal's detection would be greatly increased. To be sure, such a plan would diminish the professional detectives' chances of obtaining the reward. But for that reason, they will doubtless be glad of the opportunity to clear themselves of the accusation that they suffer their private interests to obstruct the course of justice.

The Land of Goshen Surpassed.

Nevada is known to be a country uncommonly rich in natural resources, but it was only a day or two ago that we learned the full extent of its wealth. Heretofore the common figure for abundance has been a land flowing with milk and honey, but what is that to a land overflowing with chicken soup? Yet that is the enviable characteristic which belongs to Nevada. A hot spring, we are told, has been discovered there which, if not chicken soup, is so like it when properly seasoned with pepper and salt as to make it impossible to tell one from the other. Three pounds of beef boiled in the water of this spring will yield as much broth as twelve pounds boiled in ordinary water. Nor is its usefulness confined to this, for it has been discovered to possess a property, not found, we believe, in other chicken soup, of perpetuating itself, so to speak, by hatching out the eggs of its chief constituent. This peculiarity, indeed, suggests an explanation of the phenomenon. For the discovery of the hatching power may have been made at so remote a period, and the practice kept up so uninterruptedly till the present day, that something of the essence of all these countless chickens has passed into the waters of their fostering spring. But, whatever the explanation may be, the fact remains, and is said to be attested by numerous veracious witnesses. The proprietors of the spring have even erected bath-houses, where those who desire it can, by the addition of the proper seasoning ingredients we suppose, enjoy the unusual luxury of a bath in chicken-soup. The Empress POPPŒA SABINA was accustomed to bathe in asses' milk, and it is said that Paris physicians frequently prescribe a bath in wine, which, we shudder to relate, is afterward bottled and exported for American use. Some of the mistresses of CHARLES the Second bathed in milk, which was afterward sold at half price to the poor. But a bath in chicken-soup is a privilege that neither Rome nor Paris nor England ever attained. And yet foreigners talk about our Western wilds!

We believe it is the intention of the fortunate owners of this phenomenon to erect a hotel in its vicinity to accommodate the thousands who will doubtless flock to see it. If the climate of Nevada should be found suitable for the cultivation of the tropical bread-fruit tree, such a hotel could be conducted on the most economical principles. Cooks would not be necessary, and the guests could take their meals as they chose, al *fresco*, at the gallinaceous fount; or the water might be led by pipes into the various rooms, so that each would have his breakfast, dinner, and supper always at hand, and bathe and eat by turns. The establishment of the Pacific Road assures the success of this new —watering-place can we say?—and doubtless next year will see it the objective point of a stream of Summer tourists. The bottled article will also be in great demand, and probably not do much more harm than many of the wonderful preparations already so popular.

Curious Autographs and Manuscripts.

The passion for autographs and other original manuscripts, like other human tastes, has its periods of rise and decline which are skillfully availed of by those who make a traffic of such commodities. The late sale of Mr. DICKENS' effects, for example, has produced quite an epidemic of this kind of mania in London. Among the articles offered for sale through the Press of that city, by way of meeting this demand, are many of a curious and interesting description. Thus, we find the collector may now, if he will, possess himself of the original manuscript of J. FENIMORE COOPER'S *Deerslayer*, *Pathfinder*, *Two Admirals* and *Mercedes of Castile*, and the original autograph introductions to *The Prairie*, *Lionel Lincoln* and *The Bravo*. He may obtain the original secret correspondence between the Count D'ANTRAIGUES and Mr. CANNING, or the original log-book of Admiral Sir SIDNEY SMITH in the *Tigris*, entirely in his own handwriting. He may buy original and unpublished letters of HORACE WALPOLE, MIRABEAU, JOHN KEMBLE, Sir THOMAS LAWRENCE, Mrs. SIDDONS, Kings GEORGE the Third and WILLIAM the Fourth, Sir WALTER SCOTT, Miss FARREN, (mother of the late Lord DERBY,) Miss FOOTE, Countess of HARRINGTON, and a great number of other celebrated or notorious characters.

It is evident that the London dealers in such odd merchandise watch their market, and seize the occasion offered by the demise of some eminent person to stimulate and cater for the appetite for their wares. It might be thought that for the families or living representatives of the deceased writers, such manuscripts would have a value greater than they could possess for strangers. The presumption, however, is that the persons in whose hands they have fallen have offered them to these representatives and been refused extortionate prices for the relics they have to sell. It certainly seems strange, and not over creditable, that letters of different English sovereigns should thus be hawked about for sale in the newspapers, while people yet live who were contemporaneous with them. A king, however, in our time is not hedged by such divinity as of yore, and, except by the traditional badness of their chirography, monarchs are less distinguished from common clay than the toady tribe would deem possible. It is satisfactory to know that an autograph of WASHINGTON, even in the mercantile sense, is now worth more than that of any potentate who flourished in his time, and we may be sure that a generation hence a scrap of the handwriting of CHARLES DICKENS will be of greater value than that of any sovereign who rules in our day.

The reduction of the debt during the month just closed exceeded seventeen millions. The exact sum is $17,034,123. The total amount of indebtedness now outstanding, less amount in the Treasury, but exclusive of the Pacific Railroad bonds, is $2,369,324,476. The coin in the Treasury makes a total of $102,930,206, against which must be placed, the sum due on account of gold certificates issued to depositors,—$38,780,480; leaving, net, $64,149,726, gold. This portion of the Secretary's resources cannot be husbanded too carefully. To what extent the war will affect the Customs' revenue or the export of gold, time alone can tell: and it is Mr. BOUTWELL'S duty so to guard the means at his command that he may be prepared for every contingency.

GOV. HOFFMAN'S refusal to interfere in behalf of REAL deprives that criminal of his last chance of escape. So long a confinement after having been capitally convicted, with the alternations of hope and despair which have marked the convict's prison-life, would seem to satisfy even RUSKIN'S idea of vengeance. A delay so protracted can scarcely be called merciful. There should be a right of appeal in murder cases, but the opportunity for its exercise ought to be placed under proper restrictions. Only thus is it possible to combine legal facilities with the promptitude which is a valuable element in the administration of justice.

As will be seen from our news column of this morning, there is something resembling an epidemic of murder abroad among us at present. It is noticeable that the larger proportion of murderous assaults lately recorded have been perpetrated by a free recourse to the knife. The pistol seems lately to have fallen into disfavor, as being a weapon altogether uncertain in its results, and the more deadly weapon has been promoted to its place. Judge BEDFORD remarked in his yesterday's charge to the Grand Jury of the Court of Sessions, that "the lawless class are becoming daily more daring and reckless," and very appropriately adverted to the necessity of a prompt award of punishment for crime. A measure no less necessary at such a juncture as the present is the vigorous and absolute enforcement of the statute against carrying concealed weapons. The plea of greater necessity for secret arms when ruffianism abounds, will, in practice, be found an erroneous one, since it is invariably the case that the rough employs the excuse to carry weapons for offense, while law-abiding citizens find them really useless for defense.

In the absence of an amended Apportionment act, influential Western journals are discussing plans for voluntary action to secure the larger representation to which the West is entitled under the new census, without the loss of time which must otherwise be experienced. The Chicago *Tribune* proposes that nine States which are confessedly entitled to increased representation shall, at the Fall elections, elect the additional member to be assigned on a general ticket, and, sending them to Washington, shall throw upon Congress the responsibility of refusing them seats. To this the Chicago *Times* objects, on the ground that extra Representatives, elected on a general ticket, would be Republican almost unanimously, and that the Democrats, alive to the injustice, would be indifferent at the polls and hostile at Washington. A scheme of minority representation is therefore suggested by the Chicago *Post*, as a compromise. The *Post's* proposition is that, after ascertaining approximately how many additional representatives the North-western States are entitled to, the proportion shall be elected in each by a cumulative vote—thus securing to both parties their equitable share. The assumption is that of the thirty extra members to be elected by Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas and Minnesota, eighteen will probably be Republicans and twelve Democrats.

Our information from South Carolina is not favorable to the independent no-party movement, which has little strength outside of the Democracy, and a dim prospect of success aside from chances presented here and there by Republican divisions. The re-election of Gov. SCOTT is considered certain. It is more than likely, we regret to see, that Congress will be once more pestered by WHITTEMORE, of cadetship notoriety. Let us hope that the House will know how to free itself from the disgrace of his presence.

JEFF. DAVIS, at Chattanooga, talked like an oracle. He said something and yet said nothing. He talked of "the sacred soil of Tennessee," and testified to the "honor" of those whom he addressed—phrases which may have tickled the ears that heard them, but the precise significance of which is not very apparent. The suggestion that practical work should take the place of gloom and despondency sounds better. "It is not the part of brave men," the ex-leader said, "to brood over the sorrows of the past, but rather to look forward, with bright hopes for the future." This is the doctrine of the reforming Democrats—of the *World*, the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, and the Chicago *Times*; and will doubtless bring down the denunciation of the Mobile *Register*, and the Impracticables generally.

The romance of modern travel has never been more strikingly exemplified than in the case of Dr. LIVINGSTONE'S present journey into Central Africa. Lovers of adventure may still console themselves with the reflection that in spite of steam and telegraph, there is still left one section of the world where a man may find himself far beyond civilized ken, and be as completely lost as though he had wandered off to another planet. The unfailing correctness of the surmises of Sir RODERICK MURCHISON touching the whereabouts of his friend, has taught the public to look upon his opinion of LIVINGSTONE'S safety as absolutely conclusive, and it is consoling to find that the President of the English Geographical Society is as sanguine as ever about the fortunate issue of the expedition of their most distinguished member.

AMUSEMENTS.

"Sitala" at the Grand Opera-House.

At the Grand Opera-house, last evening, the Viennoise Ballet Troupe appeared in a new comic ballet, in three acts, entitled "Sitala; or, The Juggler's Daughter." The new piece contains many more elements of popularity, and is, on the whole, much more entertaining than either of its predecessors, "La Giselle" or "Hirka." Briefly sketched, the plot runs about as follows: A *fête champêtre* is given in the Champs Elysees, at Paris, during which appear a traveling party of jugglers. A wealthy Cockney, *Mr. Tittlemouse*, visits the fête and attracted by *Sitala*, the daughter of the juggler, falls in love with her, and declares to her his passion and proposes marriage. She informs him that her heart is already given to a young member of her father's troupe, named *Beau Soleil*. The Englishman, however, induces his servants to abduct *Sitala* from her party. *Sitala* is next discovered in the villa of *Tittlemouse*, who endeavors, in vain, to console her and obtain her love. *Beau Soleil* manages to introduce himself into the house, disguised as a peasant fruit-seller, and delivers a letter to the *Englishman*, which compells him to absent himself for a short time. Once more alone with *Sitala*, *Beau Soleil* devises means for effecting his lady love's deliverance. To await a favorable opportunity for accomplishing their plans, *Sitala* conceals her lover in an adjoining cabinet. *Tittlemouse* endeavors to induce *Sitala* to partake of exhilarating wines, believing she may thus be rendered more pliant, but becomes himself intoxicated, and insists upon her dancing with him. During the dance *Tittlemouse* gradually waxes bolder, and *Sitala* manages to elude him, and takes refuge in the cabinet where she has concealed her lover. *Beau Soleil* having exchanged dresses with *Sitala*, appears a minute afterward and finishes the dance with *Tittlemouse*, who, not discovering the deception, attempts to embrace her, when *Sitala*, (in *Beau Soleil's* dress,) enters. *Tittlemouse* furious at being interrupted, thrusts *Sitala* from the house. *Beau Soleil*, conscious that his lady love is now secure from her tormentor's importunities, discoveres himself to *Tittlemouse*, who in a great rage calls upon his servants to eject him, when he suddenly leaps through the window and joins his friends below. *Tittlemouse*, recovering from the effects of his dissipation, reproaches himself for his designs on *Sitala*, implores her forgiveness, and invites herself and all her professional brethren to his villa at St. Cloud, for the purpose of celebrating her nuptials with *Beau Soleil*. The invitation is accepted, and the play concludes with a grand finale. The piece is well put on the stage; and last evening, with the exception of some vexatious delays, rendering the *entre actes* excessively tedious, it went off smoothly enough. Mme. LANNER'S efforts throughout the piece were such as to win for her the hearty applause of the large audience present, and her grace, skill and ability were displayed to the greatest advantage. Certainly no dancer that we have ever seen can compare with her in the ease and facility with which she executes the most difficult movements. Mlle. BERTHA LIND divided with Mme. LANNER the honors of the evening, and this charming danseuse certainly never appeared to better advantage. A burlesque cancan, in which Mme. LANNER, Miss LIND, M. DE FRENCESCA and M. ALBERTI were the chief actors, ably seconded by the entire corps de ballet, was enthusiastically encored, as were also some of the other dances. The piece bids fair to hold the boards at the Grand Opera-house for some time, and with the exception of some minor defects, which will easily be remedied by frequent rehearsal, we may pronounce its performance a decided success.

The German's Fatherland.

Professor FRANCIS LIEBER, of this City, is in the possession of the principal (last) verse of the German National hymn, "Was ist des Deutschen Vaterland?" (What is the German's Fatherland) in the handwriting of the poet, the late professor ERNST MORITZ ARNDT, who presented it as a token of respect to Dr. LIEBER when at Frankfort-on-the-Main, in 1848.

Personal.

Ex-Postmaster-General Randall, Hon. W. T. Clark, Texas; Gen. Le Duc, of Minnesota, and Judge Lawless, Rhode Island, are stopping at the Astor House. Gen. F. P. Blair, Missouri; Hon. Charles Andrews, Syracure; Hon. O. B. Matteson, Utica; W. Rose, of Montreal, and W. B. Bristol, New-Haven, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel. M. Garcia, Argentine Minister; the Chevalier de Magalhaens, Brazilian Minister, and E. L. Burlingame, Boston, are at the Westminster Hotel. Lord Wodehouse, of England, is at the Brevoort House. Gen. E. S. Parker, Indian Commissioner, and Gen. Fitz-Henry Warren, Iowa, are at the Hoffman House. The Rev. W. V. Lewis, of Pottsville, is at the Clarendon Hotel. Gen. J. C. Tappan, Arkansas; Col. Wolfley, of New-Orleans, and C. R. Griggs, of Illinois, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel. Gen Buchanan, of Mississippi; Gen. Appleton, of Maine, and Judge Paschal, of Texas, are at the Metropolitan Hotel. Hon. W. D. Bishop, of Connecticut, is at the New-York Hotel. Paymaster Jackson, United States Navy, is at the Albemarle Hotel.

GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

TERRIBLE CASUALTY.

Boiler Explosion on a Mississippi Steamboat—Twenty-six Lives Known to Have Been Lost—Details of the Disaster—List of Lost and Injured—The Survivors.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—A terrible disaster occurred at Pacific Place, thirty miles above here, at 12 o'clock last night. The stern-wheel steam-boat *Silver Spray*, from New-Orleans for Cincinnati, with a barge in tow, exploded her boilers, killing and wounding a number of the crew and passengers. The boat then took fire. Mr. SINGLETON, the second clerk, states that just as the watch was called an explosion took place, and in a moment the boat was wrapped in flames. Nothing was left for the survivors but to plunge into the river and swim three hundred yards to the nearest shore. Owing to the darkness of the night it was impossible to render assistance to the wounded. As the books of the principal officers are missing, it is impossible to obtain a full list of the killed and injured. The following, however, are known to be lost:

Capt. A. N. Jordan, of Cincinnati; Thaddeus Wortling, first clerk, of Newport, Ky.; Asa Taylor, second mate, of Long Reach; O. W. Bailey, second steward, of Cincinnati; Boyd Smith, (colored,) berth-maker, of New-Richmond, and Alfred Carnes, second cook, of Pittsburg. A colored chamber-maid, name unknown, and Charles Jordan, steersman, son of the Captain, were fatally injured, and soon after died.

Fatally injured.—Edward Long, book-keeper, of Cincinnati; Dick Cage, (colored,) cook, of New-Richmond; a colored porter, name unknown; George Williams, (colored,) a deck hand, of St. Louis.

Severely wounded.—A. R. Singleton, second clerk, of Newport, Ky., scalded; James Corcoran, mate; Richard Nichols and Eph. Marsh, (colored,) deck hands, of Cincinnati, slightly scalded; N. S. Hayne and T. J. Gill, deck hands, of Louisville; Edward Patterson, pilot, of Newport, Ky.

Saved.—J. M. Ashford, engineer, of Newport; Washington Sneider, second engineer, of Pittsburg; Henry Shelby, (colored,) pantry-man, of Detroit; G. Sanderlin, (colored,) of Texas; —— Tender, of Cincinnati; John Clay, steersman, of Cincinnati; James Legley, of Cincinnati; John Parker, of New-Orleans; Benj. West, (colored,) of New-Albany; and Charles Smith, (colored,) of Louisville—the latter deck hands.

The following are the deck passengers:

JOHN PLYNASSER and JOHN PAPEL, of Cincinnati; HENRY METER, of New-Orleans, and a German with his wife and child, names unknown.

Two hours after the explosion, the steamer *City of Cairo* hove in sight, and immediately went to the relief of the sufferers. All who were saved were taken on board and brought here. As soon as the news of the disaster reached here the citizens hurried to the wharf, and everything possible was done for the wounded, who, by order of Mayor JOHNSON, were taken in ambulances to the city hospitals, every attention being shown them there. The passengers who were saved lost all their clothing and baggage, but were partially supplied by the officers and crew and the passengers of the *City of Cairo*, of whose conduct they speak in the warmest terms. The *City of Cairo* was bound to St. Louis, but turned back, after using every effort to recover the bodies lost. The *Spray* floated down the river two miles, and lodged on the bar, where she and the barge burned to the water's edge. She was seven years old, and belonged to Capt. S. PATTERSON, who had stopped off for a trip, leaving Capt. JORDAN in charge. The boat had near 300 crates of queensware, and a number of cabin and deck-passengers. There were also nineteen deck-hands on board. It is believed by Mr. SINGLETON that twenty-six lives were lost.

Additional Particulars—The Loss of Life—First Report Not Exaggerated—Statements of Officers of the Boat.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—The following additional particulars of the *Silver Spray* disaster have been received. It is now ascertained that there were forty-five persons on the boat, and of these twenty-six have been found, two of whom have since died. Out of nineteen "roustabouts" only seven have been recovered, five of whom are severely wounded. A German who got aboard here by mistake, and refused to go ashore in the coal-barge, two cabin boys and a chamber-maid are also known to be lost. ANTON SHIPERS' wife and child were saved. RICHARD DOYLE, a watchman, HENRY RAWLSTON, a colored porter, and WILLIAM DUNCAS were severely wounded. The *City of Alton* arrived here at noon, but brings no additional particulars, save that the wreck of the barge was still burning when she passed. Soon after their arrival here, Engineers ASHFORD and MEREDITH, Mate JAMES CORCORAN, Carpenter WADE and Pilot E. PATTERSON went before Capt. WASHINGTON, the local inspector, and made written statements to the effect that while the boat lay here her boilers were carefully examined and her flues cleaned, and everything was in good condition. At 11 o'clock ASHFORD tried the water, examined the boiler, and was oiling the crank-wrists, when the explosion occurred. In an instant all was darkness, and until the boat took fire nothing could be seen. The *débris* of the wreck was so piled upon the furnaces that the fire could not be extinguished. L. W. GILL, deck-hand, says the fire was caused by the falling of a lamp from the cabin after the explosion, after which the people all took to the barge, but the wreck of the cabin falling over on the barge, it took fire, causing the people, burned and maimed, to rush into the water. The explosion blew the freight toward the barge so that the hawser could not be cut. The survivors speak in the warmest terms of the conduct of the people on the shore, and the officers, crew and passengers of the *City of Cairo*. Portions of the wreck have been passing here this P. M.

MILITARY REUNION.

Annual Meeting of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment—A Dinner at Nahant—Speech of Gen. B. F. Butler—Reminiscences of the Rebellion.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—At the annual meeting of the Eighth Massachusetts Regiment Association, in Lynn, today, the officers elected were Col. T. J. COFFIN, of Newburyport, as Commander, and Major BEN PERLEY POORE and others as Vice-Commanders, and other officers. In the afternoon the Association had a dinner and a general good time at the Relay House, at Nahant, when Major POORE delivered a fine address and Gen. BUTLER made one of his characteristic speeches. He avoided carefully anything relating to the politics of the country, but related some interesting bits of history of the origin of the war, and in the description of the Democratic Party at the Charleston Convention, of which he was an active member; his attempts, after the reassembling of the Convention in Baltimore, to reorganize the Democratic Party. In Washington, in the latter part of December, 1860, he met SLIDELL, Judge BLACK, BRECKENRIDGE, and others, and made up his mind that war had got to come; his assertion of this belief to Gov. ANDREW, early in January, caused the Massachusetts Militia to be got ready for war, and made them the first troops to reach Washington. SLIDELL and other rebels told him, in Washington, in December, 1860, that the North would not fight, and if they attempted to coerce the South the friends of the latter in the North would rise and fight for the South. Gen. BUTLER said he told them then he was ready for one, to fight, and that when the Northern troops did march to the South they would leave all traitors behind them hanging upon the trees. His speech created considerable enthusiasm. The General is stopping at his Summer residence at Gloucester, and is busy getting affairs ready for the grand division muster of the Massachusetts Militia.

CANADA

Destructive Fire at Kingston, Ontario—Imports and Exports of the Dominion.

KINGSTON, Ontario, Aug. 1.—BARRY'S elevator and mills were burned yesterday morning. There was no grain on hand at the time. The loss is estimated at $60,000; partially insured. GILDERSLEEVE'S wharf, adjoining, was badly damaged and 800 cords of wood destroyed.

OTTAWA, Ontario, Aug. 1.—The following is the official account of the increase of the imports and exports of the Dominion for eleven months ending May 31: Increase of imports, $2,263,075; increase of exports, $11,714,201.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Opposition of Pere Hyacinthe to Papal Infallibility—Affairs in Spain—Amnesty Promised—Items of English News—The Viceroy of Egypt Leaves Constantinople.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—A letter from Père HYACINTHE protesting against the declaration of the dogma of Papal Infallibility has appeared, and causes a sensation. The Catholic organs attack the letter and its author with much bitterness.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—The Regent SERRANO arrived here yesterday, and presided at a meeting of the Council at which it was decided unanimously not to convoke the Cortes at present.... It is asserted that Gen. PRIM has promised the granting of an amnesty during August.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—A quantity of arms has been discovered on the estate of Mr. MAGUIRE, M. P. for Cork, the owners of which are unknown.... The Assembly Rooms at Reading were destroyed by fire last night.... MILLER, the Chelsea murderer was hanged at Newgate today. He was extremely violent and assaulted several the officers on the way to the scaffold.... A steady rain has prevailed for the past day or two, which has materially helped the corps. Reports by telegraph show that the storm has been quite general throughout western Europe. Harvest has commenced in the south of England. The wheat crop is excellent in quality and yields abundantly.... There was a vast assemblage of Odd Fellows at the Crystal Palace today.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 31, via PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Viceroy of Egypt embarks today on his return to Alexandria.

THE PACIFIC COAST.

Large Shipments of Gold to China and Japan—The Magdalen Bay Exhibition—A Printers' Strike.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 1.—The steamer *Great Republic*, for Yokohama, sailed today, taking eighty-four passengers, $626,000 in treasure, $14,000 of which was for Japan and $216,000 for China.... The Lower California expedition sailed today, with sixty or seventy men who propose a landing at Magdalen Bay.... The ship *Baylor*, from Australia for San Francisco, put into Monterey, short of provisions, yesterday.... The printers of California are on a strike, demanding the old rates.

The Chinese Agitation in San Francisco—State Convention in Nevada—Indian Outrages in Arizona.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—The leaders of the anti-Chinese movement decline to meet the heads of the six Chinese companies for a consultation in regard to the circular recently issued by the Anti-Chinese Convention.... The Nevada Democratic Convention meets at Elko on the 14th of September.... Late Arizona advices state that the Indians are active throughout the Territory. The people complain of the supineness of the Government troops. Nine whites were killed in one week in the southern portion of the Territory.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Ratification Celebration at Auburn—A Large Procession—Speech of Ex-Secretary Seward.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The colored people of Auburn and neighboring cities are celebrating the passage of the Fifteenth Amendment today. The procession was nearly a mile long. As the procession marched past the residence of Gov. SEWARD, a halt was made and loud cheers given for the Governor, who made his appearance at the entrance to his grounds and spoke as follows:

> "I rejoice with you in the event you are celebrating, not more because it guarantees internal peace and perpetual integrity to the United States, than because it is a harbinger of the advancement of your own race and of the broad progress of civilization throughout the world. The event proves that constitutions can not keep men slaves. It is well for you to reflect now that constitutions, however amended and perfected, cannot of themselves keep men free. It requires education and religion to do this, and even with these, the African race in the United States is not assured of a future so long as they are held in slavery or barbarism in any other part of the world. Employ, then, the schoolmaster and the minister of the Gospel. You need them now more than you ever did before. It devolves upon you, now that you have been emancipated, yourselves to work out the emancipation and elevation of your own race in the West Indies, in South America, and in Africa. For this great work you will need neither armies nor navies, but you will need just what your friends among the white men had in working your emancipation: the school-house and the Christian meeting-house. Statesmen never fail to carry out what a people instructed by these enlightened and humane agencies show to be safe, just and practicable. Farewell."

At the conclusion of these remarks the procession gave hearty cheers for Gov. SEWARD, and resumed the march to Burts' Wood. After reaching the grove the people formed around the stand and were addressed by Mr. LESTER, of Dryden, Mr. MURRY, of Pennsylvania, and others.

KENTUCKY AND TENNESSEE.

A Peaceable Election in Louisville—Negro Outrages in Memphis and Vicinity—An Armed Mob Marching on a Defenseless Town.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Aug. 1.—An election for County officers is held in this city today. The negroes have polled a large vote up to this hour, and the returns, so far as heard from, indicate a close vote. There is less excitement than in any election contest here for years. Quiet and order prevail. No interference with colored voters has been attempted. A few negroes have been arrested for attempting to "repeat." It is thought that the greater portion of the colored vote has been polled, and that the returns, this evening, will give a majority for the regular Democratic ticket. Returns up to noon give the Democratic ticket an average majority of seven hundred. The negroes have nearly all voted. No disturbance has yet occurred, and the day promises to close without bloodshed or riot. The negroes voted in this city, for the first time, today.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Aug. 1.—Yesterday a noted negro desperado named CHARLES WILSON, who had been in prison for beating his wife, went to Col. A. J. MARTIN'S, at Buntgus Station, near this city, where she had taken refuge, and attempted to kill her. She ran to the house, and was met at the door by Mrs. MARTIN, who, in attempting to shield the wife of WILSON, was shot by the villain and mortally wounded, as is supposed. WILSON then shot his wife through the body and fled to the woods. Medical assistance was promptly rendered to Mrs. MARTIN, but owing to her approaching confinement, there is little reason to hope for her recovery. Citizens are scouring the woods in search of the desperado.... A dispatch was received by the Chief of Police at 10 o'clock this morning from Grand Junction, signed by the citizens, and stating that 200 armed negroes are marching on that place to release some of the prisoners, and asking for immediate assistance.

THE WEST.

Transportation Rates Pending the Close of the Louisville Canal—Fatal Termination of a Debauch—The "White Stockings" Once More Defeated—The Indianapolis Exposition.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—At a meeting of the Transportation Committee of the Board of Trade, Mr. MCNEAL submitted a report in reference to the rates to Southern points during the close of the Louisville Canal. He thinks all difficulty concerning overcharges will be obviated, and says the General Freight Agent of the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Railroad has made a schedule on which all lower river boats agree to prorate. Connecting steamers agree that the Indianapolis and Cincinnati Road may guarantee rates and give through bills of lading.

CHICAGO, Aug. 1.—At Morris, Ill., on Saturday night, two miners named ALEXANDER MCALPINE and JAMES OSWALD got intoxicated and laid down on the Chicago and Rock Island Railroad. They were run over and torn to fragments.... The game of base-ball this afternoon at the Dexter Park, between the Athletics, of Philadelphia, and White Stockings, of Chicago, resulted, as usual, in a defeat of the latter. The score stood, Athletics 19, White Stockings 11. There were about 10,000 people on the ground.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 1.—The exposition of textile fabrics will be informally opened to-morrow morning. A large number of exhibitors and visitors arrived today.... A little boy, four years old, was burned to death this afternoon in a stable. He was playing in the stable, and it is supposed set fire to some hay.

THE EAST.

Commencement Week at Vermont University—Suicide of a Bank Teller in Boston—Fatal Casualty and Fire in New-Hampshire—Swindling in Connecticut.

BURLINGTON, Vt., Aug. 1.—The Commencement exercises of the University of Vermont were begun with a baccalaureate address by President ANGELL, on Sunday afternoon, on the subject of the aggressive nature of truth. In the evening the Society was addressed by Rev. D. C. EDDY, of Boston, on the subject of religious inquiry. The weather was fine and the attendance large.

BOSTON, Mass., Aug. 1.—JOHN B. GOULD, paying teller of the State Bank, committed suicide today by jumping from a fourth-story window at the corner of Bedford and Washington streets. The deceased suffered from illness, and was temporarily insane. He was highly respected.

CONCORD, N. H., Aug. 1.—JACOB C. WHIDDEN, a farmer of Fisherville, was driving into his field today when his horse took fright from the whistle of a passing locomotive and ran away. Mr. WHIDDEN was thrown out, caught between the whiffletree and crossbar and killed.... The dwelling-house of ABNER HALL, at Tilton, N. H., was burned yesterday with most of its contents. The property was insured for $1,200 in the Phœnix Company, of Hartford.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 1.—J. H. SAWYER and ALBERT B. COHEN, who were put under $8,000 bail for swindling leather dealers, will probably be released. Mr. A. HOLSTEIN, of Alleghany City, Penn., who shipped them ten bales of leather, has arrived here, and they have paid him through a third party from New-York, and promise to settle all bills if any more invoices arrive.

THE SOUTH.

The War in North Carolina—Fresh Arrival of Government Troops—The Georgia Legislature—Charges of Corruption against a Senator.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 1.—The Marshal of the Supreme Court has not yet returned from Yanceyville, where he went on Saturday to serve the writs last issued by Chief-Justice PIERSON. The report of the arrest of thirty more citizens of Alamance is confirmed. It is reported that Lieut.-Col. BURGEN tied up several persons by the thumbs to make them confess they were Ku Klux. It is said that BURGEN acknowledged this to a gentleman who had just returned from Alamance. The Courts are impotent and afford no relief; yet the people have not resisted and are determined to furnish no excuse for any conflict that may ensue. Three companies of United States troops arrived here yesterday from Fort Washington. It is said that two companies have been ordered to Yanceyville, but for what purpose has not transpired, as there has been no attempt at a resistance reported from there.

ATLANTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—In the Senate, today, a motion to reconsider the prolongation resolutions was tabled by a vote of 16 to 14. Charges of corruption were preferred against Senator MORRILL. In the House the proceedings were unimportant.

THE INDIANS.

Advices from Texas—Official Report of the Recent Fight.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The Acting Commissioner of Indian Affairs is in receipt of the following telegram through the Adjutant-General's office:

> Official reports from Gen. OAKES, Fort Richardson, represent that a part of Texas is infested with Indians, armed with repeating arms, carbines, rifles and revolvers, well mounted and clothed. Capt. MCCLELLAND, of the Sixth Cavalry, with fifty-five men, had a severe engagement, in Baylor County, on the 12th, with 250 Indians. He lost two men, and killed fifteen Indians.
>
> J. J. REYNOLDS, Brevet Major-General.

These are thought to be renegade Indians, who spend most of their time in Mexico, and are supplied with arms by contraband traders on the border.

LONG BRANCH.

A Cabinet Meeting Today at the President's Cottage—Prominent Arrivals—The Military Excursion—The Races.

LONG BRANCH, Aug. 1.—There will be a meeting of Cabinet officers to-morrow at President GRANT'S cottage. Secretary BOUTWELL and PATRICK H. JONES arrived this evening. They are the guests of JEREMIAH T. SMITH. Secretary BELKNAP and Ex-Secretary BORIE are here, the guests of President GRANT. Companies A and B, of the Twenty-second Regiment, of New-York, will arrive to-morrow and attend the races, by invitation of JOHN CHAMBERLIN. In the evening a grand ball will be given them at the Continental Hotel. To-morrow the second meeting of the Long Branch races takes place. Quite a number of the sporting fraternity attended the pool sales. The following pools were sold, this evening, by Messrs. UNDERWOOD and MCGOWAN, at the Mansion House and West End Hotel:

FIRST RACE.—The Mansion House Stakes, two miles, three-year olds; Cavalier, $100; Major, $105; Leland, $80; Susan Ann, $75.

SECOND RACE.—Purse $700, for all ages, one and a half miles; Glenelg, $500; Connolly, $225; Legatee, $155; Boaster, $150; Erie, $105.

THIRD RACE.—Americus Club Purse, for all ages, three in five; Judge Curtis, $600; Pompey Payne, $360; Cruiskeen, $55; Viley, $65; Biddy Malone, $50; Haric, $55.

The Americus Club will attend in uniform, accompanied by a band.

Bold Bank Robbery at Scranton, Penn.—$30,000 in Currency Stolen.

SCRANTON, Penn., Aug. 1.—The banking-house of JOHN HANDLEY & CO. was robbed of $30,000 in currency at 10 o'clock this morning by parties entering the vault from the rear of the bank, while accomplices engaged the attention of the cashier at the counter. The plan was boldly and adroitly accomplished. There is no clue to the robbers.

Cuba—Large Reinforcements Demanded by De Rodas—What is thought in Spain.

MADRID, Aug. 1.—Captain-General DE RODAS has asked for 14,000 reinforcements for Cuba. In view of this demand some journals urge the Government to consider seriously the condition of the island.

Miscellaneous Telegrams.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A very closely contested working-boat race came off this afternoon between HAIGHT, in the boat *Flirt*, owned by Messrs. CLOAK & HART, and WATERS, in the boat *Shoo Fly*, owned by Mr. DRISCOLL. The distance was four miles, and HAIGHT won by one and a half lengths, in 28 minutes 30 seconds. The starting dock was crowded with spectators, and there was considerable betting.

FORT HAMILTON, L. I., Aug. 1.—The body of a man was found in the bay, today, supposed to be H. W. PHILLIPS, of the New-York *Enquirer*, No. 75 Nassau-street, New-York, formerly of Newport, Monmouth County, England. An inquest was held by Justice BENNETT, of Bay Ridge.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 1.—The Russian Government, on being informed of Mr. SEWARD'S approaching visit to China, has tendered to him the palace of the Imperial Legation at Pekin for his residence while in that city.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 1.—A young lady named SACKS was drowned at Charlotte this afternoon by the capsizing of a boat into which she attempted to jump from the dock.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—Early this morning the Presbyterian Publication-house, in Chestnut-street, was entered and the safe broken into by tearing away a portion of the vault. The thieves removed $7,500 in registered bonds, but left them lying on the floor. All the plunder obtained was two dozen gold pens and $70 in cash.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Well-executed counterfeit tens, on the First National Bank of Poughkeepsie, are in circulation here.... GEO. RALPH, twenty-one years old, from Richmond, Canada, was drowned at Danvers, last night, while bathing.

WASHINGTON.

The Political Prospects in South Carolina—Probable Return of Whittemore to Congress—The Stevens Battery—Our Government and the European War—Decision in the South Carolina Phosphate Cases—Public Debt Statement—Reduction of $17,000,000.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—South Carolina letters received here give some information as to political prospects in that State. The so-called citizen's movement has not much strength outside of the regular Democratic lines and governors. SCOTT will be elected by the majority. The notorious WHITTEMORE will run again in the First Congressional District, either as a regular or independent candidate, and his following is such among the negroes that he seems likely enough to present himself once more for admission to the House. In the Second District there is a Republican split. One wing has renominated BOWEN, and the other has selected DE LARGE, a colored man, and present Land Commissioner of the State. The Conservatives are doing what they can to widen the Republican breach, in the hope of electing their nominee. In the Third District HOGE, present member, has been thrown overboard, and ELLIOTT, a prominent colored man, and an excellent speaker, gets the nomination, while some of HOGE'S friends talk of bolting. In the Fourth District the Convention did not nominate on the first day of the session. WALLACE, a member of the present House, got ten votes, and nineteen were divided between three other candidates. One white man, EPPING, and one colored man, WIMBUSH, have been nominated as Representatives at large, on the theory that the State will be entitled to six members in the next House. The Conservatives have not yet made any of their nominations. The colored Republicans are putting CARDOGA, the present Secretary of State and a colored man, forward as their candidate to succeed ROBINSON in the National Senate.

THE STEVENS BATTERY.

The fact that the Navy Department has ordered an examination of the famous and expensive Stevens Battery is not to be taken as an indication that the Government is about to purchase it, for no intention of that sort exists at present. The will of Mr. STEVENS left one million dollars for its completion with orders that it should be given to the State of New-Jersey, and in the event of her non-acceptance, that it should be sold for the benefit of his estate. New-Jersey has already taken steps in the matter, and Congress, at its late session, passed an act allowing her to receive it from the executor of Mr. STEVENS' will. They think it can be finished in three or four months, and it has already been partially and informally examined in the interest of the Prussian Government. Whether it could be sold to that power during the time of war may perhaps be an open question; but she has not signified any desire to buy it. The French Government, so far as is known, has not even thought of it. As we are without any vessels that could successfully compete with some of those latterly built abroad, the Secretary of the Navy, in view of remotely possible contingencies, thought it best to have this monster examined, so that if the Department is ever called on to act it can do so intelligently; but the examination does not cover any present intent to purchase, or any fear of foreign complications.

OUR GOVERNMENT AND THE WAR.

No war dispatches have been received today, so far as any outsider is informed, and it is not known in any of the Departments or at the White House that any reason exists why the President should come here this week. It was thought by some persons that he might soon issue a proclamation enjoining neutrality between France and Prussia; but the latest information on this point is that he does not propose doing so at present. Neither of those Powers have yet offered to buy anything of our Government, though it is understood that France is making some purchases from private individuals in this country of articles not contraband of war. The French and Prussian Ministers of War have both been informed that such purchases are allowable. The story that BERTHEMY has made approaches on the subject of iron-clads has no foundation in fact. M. DE NOIRMONT, the new Third Secretary of the French Legation, has just arrived here. He left Paris on the 16th last month, just after the war broke out, but brings no information for the public. M. DE BELLOUNET, new First Secretary, is now Chargé d'Affaires at Stockholm, and it is not known when he will arrive here.

THE SOUTH CAROLINA PHOSPHATE CASES.

Many capitalists in the North will be interested in the decision of the South Carolina Supreme Court made on Saturday, in what are known as the phosphate cases. It was held, first, that the State is absolute owner of the land under navigable waters within its territorial limits, and within the ebb and flow of the tide; second, that the ownership of the soil of the State is not in trust for the whole people, but vests in the State as the public; third, that the right to dig minerals or phosphates from the soil under navigable waters of the State is not common to the whole of the people, but the subject of license by the State; fourth, that all who enter upon the soil of the State to remove fossils, minerals or phosphates from under the navigable waters are tresspassers. The pending cases were held to be in nature of tresspass, and injunction was therefore granted.

RACE ON THE POTOMAC.

Two races for sail-boats not over twenty-five feet in length took place on the Potomac today, and made something of a local excitement. For a prize of a silver cup there were seven entries, and it was won by the *Fairy*, which came in eight minutes ahead. For a purse of $150 there were five entries. It was won by *Little Ella*, which came in five minutes ahead. The course was down to Fort Washington and back. Time of the winner in the purse race was four hours and twelve minutes.

MARYLAND SONS OF TEMPERANCE.

The Maryland Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, at the quarterly meeting just closed, gave consent to the formation of a colored Grand Division in that State, provided the Most Worthy Patriarch furnish grand and subordinate divisions, with a separate and distinct pass-word, and the officer of the Order is expected in Baltimore this week to organize the first colored Grand Division in the United States.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The public debt statemdnt for July shows a reduction during the month of $17,000,000. The following is a recapitulation of the statement issued today:

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.	
Five per cent. bonds	$221,589,300 00
Six per cent. bonds	1,756,558,850 00
Total bearing coin interest	$1,978,148,150 00
Debt Bearing Currency Interest.	
Three per cent. certificates	$45,420,000 00
Navy pension fund (3 per cent.)	14,000,000 00
Total	$59,420,000 00
Interest	373,684 98
Decrease of the debt during the past month	17,034 123 74
Decrease of the debt since March 1, 1870	69,004,001 17
Pacific Railroad bonds outstanding	64,618,832 00
Interest thereon accrued and not yet paid	323,094 16
Interest paid by the United States	8,315,845 49
Interest repaid by the transportation of mails	2,257,673 73
Balance of interest paid by the United States	6,563,671 76
Debt upon which interest has ceased since maturity	3,591,117 35
Interest	466,791 43
Debt bearing no interest (demand and legal tender notes)	356,106,256 00
Fractional currency	39,757,684 48
Certificates of gold deposited	38,780,480 00
Total	$434,644,190 48
Total amount outstanding	2,475,803,457 83
Interest	234,519,847 57
Total debt, principal and interest to date, including interest due and unpaid	$2,510,323,305 40
Amount in the Treasury.	
Coin	$102,930,206 20
Currency	38,068,623 20
Total	$140,998,829 40
Debt less amount in the Treasury	2,369,324,476 00
Debt less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ult	2,386,353,599 74

ACCIDENT TO COMMISSIONER DELANO.

A telegram received by Deputy Commissioner DOUGLAS, this morning, from Mount Vernon, Ohio, states that Commissioner DELANO fell from a wagon, on Friday last, and fractured his right arm very badly. The accident will keep him at his home in Mount Vernon for several weeks.

Melancholy Suicide in Jersey City—Domestic Infelicity the Cause.

Yesterday morning HERMAN SCHWINGE was found dead in his bed, at his residence in the former City of Hudson. The arteries of the left hand, which hung over the bedside, had been severed with a razor, and the pool of blood on the floor too plainly told that the unfortunate man had bled to death. The deceased was about forty years of age, a cigar-maker by trade, and had resided in this country for the last nine years. He leaves a wife and six children, the eldest of whom has attained his majority. The members of his family say that he has lead a dissipated life for the last six months, and at intervals betrayed symptoms of mental derangement. These causes, the wife says induced her to sleep apart from him latterly. It is further stated that some two weeks ago he left home with $40, and absented himself for a week, coming home penniless and besotted from incessant intoxication. He retired to bed about 7 o'clock Sunday evening, and before midnight got a drink of water from one of the children. At that time he appeared quite rational, and nothing further was heard of or from him till his wife discovered him yesterday morning as above stated. The last woods of the dying man, however, put a different complexion on his family's statements. The following letter written in German, partly with a pencil and partly with ink were found in his memorandum book:

> AUG. 1, 1870.
>
> With a heavy heart I take leave of this world. In former times I was a very industrious man, but through too much anger caused by the treatment of my wife. I gave myself up to drink. If I had been well treated by my family, I would have stopped drinking. Every one should excuse me for this action, it was the fault of my wife, because I was getting old.

An inquest was held and a verdict rendered in accordance with the above facts.

The Sewer Accident in Newark—Verdict of the Coroner's Jury.

The Coroner's Jury, impaneled on Sunday by Coroner CHASE, met yesterday morning at 9 o'clock at the Court-house in Newark, to bear the testimony in regard to the cause of the accident in a sewer in that city. The body of the deceased, PATRICK EGAN was identified by PATRICK BURNS. Street Commissioner ALLEN testified as to the location of the sewer; that all sewers were under his charge; that the contractors were WARD and RILEY; that he had inspected the sewer before the accident, and considered it safe; in his opinion the caving in was purely accidental, and owing to the jar of the heavy strains of the Morris and Essex trains, and the street-cars and wagons overhead; he did not think any one was to blame for the accident. JOHN E. WARD, one of the contractors, testified that he was present and saw the accident; that about twenty-five feet in length caved in; that the sewer was about twenty feet deep, and in his opinion as well protected as would be ordinarily necessary. That the soil for ten feet down was heavy clay, and below that sandy; that the caving commenced from the top, six men were in the sewer when it commenced to fall in, all but two making their escape at once. He employed extra men to rescue EGAN and COFFEY. MIHHAEL COFFREY testified that he was at the bottom and EGAN on the scaffold, eight or nine feet above, when the accident occurred. He heard EGAN moan after the earth fell in. The jury retired at 2 P. M., and soon returned with the following verdict: That PATRICK EGAN came to his death on the 30th of July by the caving in of a sewer in which he was at work, and that the jury exonerate all parties connected with the sewer from blame.

Funeral of Assistant Alderman Rogers.

The funeral of the late Assistant Alderman HENRY ROGERS took place yesterday morning, from his late residence, No. 141 Christopher-street. The body was then taken to St. Joseph's church, on Sixth-avenue, where a requiem high mass was celebrated. Among those present were the members of the Common Council, wearing the usual badge of mourning, the Ninth Ward Tammany General Committee, Ninth Ward Jefferson Association, Rogers Association and Howard Engine Company No. 34, of the old Volunteer Department. The remains were taken to Calvary Cemetery for burial.

The Weather.

The following were the indications of the thermometer in the shade, yesterday, at the hours mentioned:

	Degrees.		Degrees.
6 A. M.	73	4 P. M.	85½
8 A. M.	75½	6 P. M.	83
10 A. M.	85	8 P. M.	80½
Noon	86	10 P. M.	77½
2 P. M.	87	12 P. M.	77

At 12 o'clock M. the barometer stood at 29 7-10°, having fallen 1-10° in twenty-four hours. The storm-glass indicated fair weather.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

It being an impossibility to answer all the persons who have expressed the desire to enter the French service, the Legation of France at Washington has the honor to inform them, through the newspapers, that, thanking them for their sympathy, it cannot receive their offers. This notice does not concern Frenchmen who have not complied with the French laws on military service.

Mr. WILLIAM H. MALONEY, Clerk to the Assistant Board of Aldermen, has removed GEORGE S. BYRNES, Index Clerk, and appointed BERNARD F. MARTIN in his place. BYRNES is the party accused of having committed an outrage on a woman in the Chamber of the Board of Assistant Aldermen a few days ago, when she called at the office in search of information. He sent in his resignation a few days ago, but Mr. MALONEY being out of town at the time, no action was taken in regard to it. On his return to the City, and on hearing the facts in the case, Mr. MALONEY refused to accept the resignation of BYRNES, but peremptorily ordered his name to be stricken from the roll of the clerical force, and appointed Mr. MARTIN to fill his place.

City Chamberlain BRADLEY yesterday deposited $17,601 65, interest on public deposits for the last month, to the credit of the City Fund. This makes a total of $53,780 81 deposited in this manner by Mr. BRADLEY since he assumed the duties of his office.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, JOHN WILLSON, charged with picking the pocket of Mr. SOLOMON GROSS, of No. 234 William-street, while going through Vesey-street on the 23d April, pleaded guilty, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year. CHARLES RICH, jointly indicted with CHARLES BENEDUM, charged with burglary in the third degree, pleaded guilty and was sent to the State Prison for four years and nine months. CHARLES ROBERT pleaded guilty to an attempt at burglary in the third degree. He was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

The Commissioners of Docks will today visit Hallett's Point, Astoria, to inspect the Government work, now in progress there, for widening and deepening the channel at Hell Gate. Should the projected improvements in that locality prove a success, the results will probably change somewhat the direction and character of the work in contemplation by the Dock Commission.

In the United States Court yesterday, before Commissioner SHIELDS, GORDON CONKLIN, first mate of the ship *Villa Franca*, was charged with assaulting JOHN CLARKE, steward of the same vessel. It appeared from the evidence offered on the part of the prosecution that, during a voyage from New-York to Bristol on last September, the complainant was subjected to continued ill-treatment at the hands of the prisoner, which, for a time, compelled him to seek medical aid. The case was postponed until this morning, in the absence of some material witnesses.

MARGARET LOLPT, who was before Commissioner OSBORNE on a charge of disposing of two hundred cigars which were not properly stamped, was discharged yesterday, the evidence adduced being insufficient to sustain an action.

At the Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Justice COX, BARBARA HARTMAN was charged at the instance of ANNE ELIZA PETERS, No. 329 West Eighteenth-street, with stealing several articles of wearing apparel and some jewelry, valued at $180. The articles were found in possession of the prisoner by Officer PAUL, of the Sixteenth Precinct, who caused her arrest. She was held to answer.

PATRICK DOOLEY, who resides at No. 426 East Eighteenth-street, was brought up at the Essex Market Police Court yesterday, charged with shooting at his father with intent to kill. When the complainant was called he refused to prosecute, and the Judge unwillingly had to discharge the prisoner.

The opening of the bids for building the new stone bridge over Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and for various street improvements ordered by the Common Council, was again postponed, yesterday, until Thursday next; this time owing to the absence of the Controller.

The appointment of JOSEPH C. SCULLY as Night Inspector in the Custom-house vice JAMES QUINN has been confirmed.

The examination of the coin at the Sub-Treasury was concluded yesterday. Among the entries, $70,000,000—more or less—not the slightest error was discovered.

The arrivals at Castle Garden yesterday were by the steam-ships *Parana*, from Havre, 249 passengers; *Minnesota*, Liverpool, 706; *Hammonia*, Hamburg, 471, and the ship *Plymouth Rock*, London, 34.

Our readers are cautioned against giving any money to a man who is going about the City soliciting alms, and at same time obtaining subscribers to the *Church Weekly*, and showing forged subscriptions which he represents as having been made toward the relief of his necessities by persons connected with the office of that paper. He is an impostor.

The members of the Common Council met in the Chamber of the Board of Alderman, yesterday morning, and having been provided with mourning badges proceeded in a body to attend the funeral of the late Assistant Alderman ROGERS, who died on Saturday morning last.

A decision was given, yesterday, by WILBUR BACON, Esq., referee in the single scull race between GEO. H. HENRY, of the Nassau Boat Club, and Mr. RUDOLPH SCHAICK. It was to the effect that the race was gotten up to test the respective powers of endurance of the contestants, and that as this intention had not been fully carried out the match should be renewed, at some given time to be named by the contestants. Matters stand, therefore, as before the contest, and the decision is acquiesced in as just to both parties and all concerned.

Five infant children died suddenly, yesterday, at No. 148 Essex, No. 31 Park, No. 77 Eldridge, No. 9 Mulberry and No. 286 Second streets, nearly all from disorders induced or aggravated by the recent hot weather.

BRIDGET KELLY, aged thirty-eight, and a native of Ireland, died yesterday at No. 41 Mulberry-street, from the effects of intemperance, as is supposed.

FRANCIS STEISSELL, aged forty, a native of Germany, died at No. 39 First-street, yesterday, from the effects of injuries sustained on Saturday, by a fall while intoxicated.

A company of six Chinese adults, one of them a native Chinese woman, and two children, leave by the Erie railway for St. Louis today, employment having been found for them by the Five-Points House of Industry.

BROOKLYN.

Late on Sunday night JOHN O'HERN, residing on Tenth-avenue, near Eighteenth-street, undertook for some reason to beat his wife. Seeing him make hostile demonstrations, a man named MICHAEL ARMSTRONG interfered on the woman's behalf, and got stabbed by O'HERN in three places for his trouble. The wounded man was taken to the City Hospital, and O'HERN was caught yesterday morning and locked up.

THOS. FARRELL, of No. 64 Baltic-street, was arrested yesterday morning for beating his wife while he was under the influence of liquor. She had to be taken to the hospital.

Some time ago, one of the Long Island Railroad bonds for $1,000 was stolen from the office of JOHN ANGUS, on Montague-street, and yesterday afternoon the same bond was offered for sale at the same office by a man styling himself Mr. BRANDON, broker at No. 706 Broadway. The matter resulted in the bond being retained by the proper authorities, and the case being consigned to the detectives to be worked up.

Eighty-four thousand and eight persons visited Prospect Park during the past month, and 41,647 on Sunday last.

The negroes of Brooklyn, yesterday, celebrated the anniversary of the emancipation of their race in the West Indies in the usual manner.

A curious instance occurred yesterday in Justice WALSH'S Court illustrative of the low state of morality existing among the junk and water men who frequent our docks. RICHARD ROBINSON and JOHN DILLON had, it appeared, for some time been in partnership as junk men. After a while, however, ROBINSON said he was persuaded to go into the river-thieving business, as he termed it, by DILLON, who told him that a much pleasanter living could be made in that than in any other way. On being cross-examined in the matter, the only regret that he expressed was that the thing had not proven so successful as he had expected.

Yesterday morning the members of the Siloam Presbyterian Church, gave their annual picnic at Eaglewood Park. The boat was crowded with about 1,000 persons, accompanied by a fine band. All seemed to be in the highest degree merry. They sailed around Staten Island, after which they proceeded to the Park, where they had a pleasant day's sport.

LONG ISLAND.

Mr. WM. SMITH, son of WM. SMITH, the well-known pottery-ware manufacturer of Hunter's Point, fell yesterday afternoon from a heavily-loaded team which he was driving through the streets of Hunter's Point, directly in front of the wheels of the wagon, which passed directly over him, crushing his right shoulder, breaking a number of his ribs, and, it is feared, internally injuring him in a fatal manner. Dr. DENNLER was immediately called and did much to relieve the sufferer.

An organized opposition to dividing the Methodist Church has been developed at Rockville Centre. It will be remembered that a proposition was made to sell the old church property, divide the proceeds, and build two new churches, nearer the centres of trade and the homes of the congregation. A part of the congregation now come out in favor of building one new church, on land donated for that purpose by HEWLETT SMITH. The plot is 120 feet front, by 275 feet deep.

The saloon of N. RYON, at Hunter's Point, was entered and robbed of over $100 worth cigars and a quantity of liquors on Saturday night.

A new public school building has been commenced in Southhold. The building will be about 60 by 100 feet, with wings on two sides, and will also be surmounted by a tower. It will cost about $5,000. The village has long been in need of better accommodations for its public school.

NEW-JERSEY.

WM. W. HAWKINS, lately elected Receiver of Taxes for Newark, was sworn into office yesterday morning.

A mad dog was shot by a constable in Orange, Saturday night.

A large temperance meeting was held on Military Common in the open air in Orange on Saturday night. The President of the meeting was Mayor FERRY, who, after prayer by Rev. Mr. HYMAN, introduced Gen. NEAL DOW, the noted temperance orator. Gen. DOW made one of his characteristic speeches, in which he strongly urged the passage and enforcement of the Maine law. He considered temperance a part of religion. He urged his hearers all to become active workers in the cause of temperance.

Dr. KUERCHCER, of No. 135 Market-street, some days ago, gave to Mrs. KURZ, of No. 120 Bank-street, a preparation of atropine, a violent poison, as a wash for sore eyes. On Sunday afternoon, her son got hold of the bottle containing the poison, and before he was discovered had swallowed part of the contents, and died from its effects in a very short time. Dr. DODD, County Physician, was notified. The child was about two years of age.

Yesterday afternoon Justice GREEN issued a warrant for the arrest of NICHOLAS CARROLL, Town Surveyor of East Newark, upon complaint of LAWRENCE FAGAN. The charge was that CARROLL had altered the figures upon official maps on file in the Town Clerk's office. The penalty for such an offense is ten years' imprisonment and $3,000 fine.

Yesterday morning the body of TIMOTHY WEIM, of Jersey City, was found floating in the North River at the foot of Morris-street. He had been missing from his home since Saturday. Coroner BURNS will hold an inquest. Deceased was unmarried.

A man named GEO. H. HENDERSON, of Elizabeth, N. J., was prostrated by the heat, yesterday, and died before medical aid could reach him.

Two beautiful and accomplished young ladies, of Elizabeth, N. J., have just been received into the Convent of the Sacred Heart, at Madison. Their names are Miss MARY E. RYAN and Miss MARGARET MACKLIN, and they have received the names of Sister Mary Immaculate and Sister Eulalia, respectively.

The success of the new remedials—the "University Medicines"—is unparalleled in the history of medicine. They are regularly prescribed in practice by over a thousand American practitioners.—*Commercial Advertiser*.

Dr. BADEAU advocates the furnishing by stage companies of umbrellas to their drivers, as the most effective way of saving them from sun-stroke. The finest Guanaco carriage umbrellas are found at No. 405 Broadway.—*Mail*.

WOOD BROTHERS, COMPANY have removed to their new carriage ware-rooms No. 740 Broadway, one door below Astor-place, and are selling their stock at the cost of production, and in some instances at less than cost.—*Advertisement*.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, contains the very latest telegraphic and general news; editorials on matters of current interest; a page of carefully-prepared commercial matter, giving the latest financial news and market reports; items of agricultural and domestic interest, and marriages and deaths of the week, and other interesting reading matter.

The following table exhibits the leading features of this morning's issue:

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.—Latest War News; Skirmishing Begun; The French and Prussian Accounts of the Secret Treaty; The Emperor's Proclamation to His Army; Mr. Gladstone on the Necessity for Neutrality; The Massacre in China; An Extraordinary Secret Negotiation in Cuba.

GENERAL TOPICS.—The Fenian Trials; The West India Cable; The Philological Convention; Political Teaching in the South; Execution at Shelbyville, Ill.; The Murder of Colored Representative Claiborne; The Long Branch Races; Sale of Trotting Stock.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.—The Murder of a Wealthy Citizen in His Own Bed-chamber; The Social Evil; The Ocean Yachts; A Father Shot by His Son; Terrible Tragedy at Shady Side.

AGRICULTURAL.—List of Agricultural Fairs to be held during the year; The Crops in the East and West; Duration of the Germinating Power of Seeds.

EDITORIAL COMMENTS.—The Republican Party in the Fall Campaign; Personal Interests and Great Parties; How the Farmers Suffer; Secret Diplomacy; "Free Ships, Free Goods;" A New Harbor Defense; The Tyranny of Companies; The Police and Thieves of London.

THE MARKETS.—Specially-prepared Summaries of Financial, Commercial, Live Stock and Produce Movements.

TERMS.—Three dollars per annum. Two copies one year, $5. Ten copies, one year, $25.

An extra copy to getter-up of Club, and a splendid steel engraving of the late HENRY J. RAYMOND.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES may be had at the counter of the Publication Office, in wrappers, ready for mailing. Price FIVE CENTS.

What Did it?—LYON'S KATHAIRON made my hair soft, luxuriant and thick, and HAGAN'S MAGNOLIA BALM changed that sallow complexion into the marble beauty you now see. This is emphatically the language of all who use these articles. A fine head of hair and a refined complexion are the greatest attractions a woman can possess. The KATHAIRON and MAGNOLIA BALM are just what will give them to you, and nothing else will. The Balm is a bloom of youth. It makes a lady of thirty appear but twenty. Both articles are entirely harmless, and very pleasant. They should be in every lady's possession.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Congress and Empire Spring Co.'s Depot for Congress, Empire and other Mineral Spring Waters, No. 94 CHAMBERS-ST., NEAR BROADWAY. Free deliveries daily, City and Brooklyn. Natural waters only.

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Trusses.—MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss, Office, (Established 20 years,) 2 Vesey-st., Astor House.

MARRIED.

PINCHBECK—KNAPP.—At Otisville, N.Y., Monday, Aug. 1, by Rev. F. W. Farvies, Mr. HENRY C. PINCHBECK, of New-York City, to MARY E., eldest daughter of P. B. Knapp, of West Brookville, N. Y. No cards.

DIED.

WAINWRIGHT.—On the 19th day of June, on board the United States steamer *Mohican*, of wounds received in the attack on the *Forward*, on the coast of Mexico, June 17, JONATHAN MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, Master United States Navy, in the 22d year of his age, son of the late Commander Wainwright, United States Navy, and grandson of the late Bishop Wainwright.

The funeral services will be held at Trinity Chapel, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 10½ A. M. Relatives and friends of the family and officers of the navy are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

ARNOLD.—On Monday morning, Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, which she bore with Christian fortitude, having a firm trust in her Savior, MARIA, the beloved wife of A. P. Arnold, in the 59th year of her age.

The friends of the family, and of her son, Dewitt C. Arnold, are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Wednesday, at 1 P. M., from her late residence in 93d-st., second door west of 3d-av.

☞ Providence and Greenwich, R. I., papers please copy.

BENSON.—At Pamrapo, N. J., July 31, ELIHU WALTER, infant son of Grenville R. and Irene Benson.

Funeral at the Coleman House, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 2 P. M.

BUTLER.—On Saturday, July 30, in Philadelphia, Mrs. SARAH A., widow of John Butler, Jr., late of Tarrytown, N. Y., in the 49th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the Presbyterian Church, corner 4th-av. and 22d-st., (Rev. Dr. Crosby's,) on Wednesday, the 3d inst., at 10 A. M. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend without further notice.

BALEN.—At Toms River, N. J., on Sunday, July 31, CHARLES STICKNEY, infant son of Mary A. and Peter Balen, Jr.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents, No. 206 East 58th-st., on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock.

BERGEN.—At Flatbush on Saturday, July 30, JOHN C. BERGEN, in the 85th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from his late residence, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

CORNING.—At Tappan, on the 29th inst., EUGENIA S., wife of Samuel B. Corning, aged 33 years, 5 months and 8 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at the Church of the Incarnation, corner of 35th-st. and Madison-av., on Tuesday, 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M. The remains will be taken to Green-Wood Cemetery for interment.

COLER.—At New-York, July 31, 1879, PETER P. COLER, aged 48 years, late engineer Pacific Mail Steam-ship Company's *Panama*.

DRAPER.—On Sunday, July 31, in the 56th year of her age, ANTONIA C. P., wife of Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence at Hastings-on-Hudson, on Tuesday morning, Aug. 2, at 9 o'clock. A train leaves the Hudson River Railroad depot for Hastings at 7 A. M.

DEXTER.—On Saturday, July 30, WILLIAM PHELPS DEXTER, eldest son of George and Mary E. Dexter, aged 19.

Funeral on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 255 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Relatives and friends are invited without further notice.

GREGORY.—At Nyack, N. Y., on Saturday, July 30, WALTER GREGORY, in the 35th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of his family are invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, D. S. Gregory, No. 97 Washington-st., Jersey City, on Wednesday afternoon, Aug. 3, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

SMITH.—At Stamford, Conn., on Saturday, July 30, DICKINSON, youngest child of James D. and Lizzie H. Smith, aged 2 years, 1 month and 11 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral from the residence of his parents at Stamford, on Tuesday, Aug. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

SAYRE.—On Sunday, 31st ult., at Elizabeth, N. J., THOMAS W. SAYRE, aged 39 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral this (Tuesday) afternoon at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 166 Morris-av., Elizabeth, N. J.

TODD.—On Monday, Aug. 1, HANFORD C. TODD, M. D., in the 38th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from Zion's Episcopal Church, Dobb's Ferry, on Wednesday, Aug. 3, at 11 A. M.

VAN WYCK.—On Monday, Aug. 1, at his residence at Sing Sing, Gen. PHILIP G. VAN WYCK, aged 84 years.

Notice of the funeral hereafter.

WILLIS.—On Monday, Aug. 1, after a lingering illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH WILLIS, in the 79th year of her age.

The funeral will take place from the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Josiah Jex, No. 18 East 40th-st., on Wednesday morning, the 3d inst., at 10 o'clock.

☞ London (England) newspapers please copy.

WINHAM.—On Saturday, July 30, ALDRIDGE WINHAM, in the 85th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral on Tuesday, the 2d inst., at 11 o'clock A. M., from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner 6th-av. and 20th-st., without further invitation.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ST. JAMES HOTEL, BOSTON, MASS.

During the traveling season, if our patrons will kindly inform us, either by telegram or letter, of their intended arrival, we can be better prepared for their comfort. In accordance with the reduction in the value of gold, the transient board at the St. James is reduced to $4 per day.

PROPRIETOR ST. JAMES HOTEL.

VERMONT SPRING WATER.

The great remedy for many diseases.
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POST OFFICE NOTICE—THE MAILS for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Aug. 6, 1870, will close at this office on Wednesday, at 8¾ o'clock A. M., and at all the Stations as follows, viz.: A and B, 7:40 A. M.; C and D, 7:20 A. M.; E and F, 7 A. M.; G and H, 7:30 the night before.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MILLER'S NEW GUIDE BOOKS.

GUIDE TO THE CITIES OF NEW-YORK, BROOKLYN AND ADJACENT PLACES.
With Maps and numerous Illustrations.
16mo, cloth. Price, $1.

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Illustrated. 16mo, cloth. Price, 75 cents.
For sale by all Book-sellers. Mailed free on receipt of price. JAMES MILLER, Publisher, 647 Broadway.

AGENTS WANTED,

To canvass for the following work in all the counting-rooms of New-York, Philadelphia, and Boston.

THE NEW INTERNAL REVENUE AND TARIFF LAW.

The United States Internal Revenue and Tariff Law, (passed July 13, 1870,) together with the Act imposing Taxes on Distilled Spirits and Tobacco, and for other purposes, (approved July 20, 1868,) and each other Acts or parts of Acts relating to Internal Revenue as are now in effect; with Tables of Taxes, a copious Analytical Index, and full Sectional Notes. Compiled by HORACE E. DRESSER. 8vo, paper, 50c.

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Sent by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of 50 cents.

THE NEW WAR MAP,

Showing country between PARIS and BERLIN, prepared expressly to show the field of the present WAR. Price, 40 cents. AGENTS WANTED. Address H. H. LLOYD & CO., No. 21 John-st., New-York.

HOW THE POOR LIVE.

Tenement-House Scenes, as Observed by the Census Enumerator—Some Account of the Habits and Occupations of the Inmates.

For convincing proof of the necessity of better homes for the poor in this City, one has only to follow the census-taker through some of the numerous tenement-houses.

A row of six houses of this description was visited the other day. They were situated in a back court, all opening into one narrow yard, with entrances from each house to the roof, which was used in common by the tenants of each subdivision; the row might therefore be properly designated as one house. Four hundred people were found living in the tenements, from two to four families on a floor. A half-dozen nationalities were represented, the majority of the inmates being Irish. The inhabitants were principally laborers, and with a few exceptions honest hardworking people, their wives and daughters, laundresses, (and how they kept the clothes washed clean is a mystery,) factory girls, slop-shop workers, sewing-machine operators and servants waiting for employment. Many of the girls were handsome, and all seemed depressed with the hardships of their situation.

Some of the young children, and especially the girls, exhibited an alarming precocity in matters carefully concealed from persons of their age in well-regulated families, and the ear was often shocked by expressions so profane and obscene, as coming from the mouths of such young creatures, would cause an involuntary shudder to pass through the frame of a man who might be familiarized with the same language from "children of a larger growth." Is it wonderful that society's deadliest foes, the depraved, and, as they are termed by the French, the "dangerous class," should receive their strongest accessions from children growing up in such a moral atmosphere?

A woman living in one of these houses asked the census-taker if he could not bring the sanitary condition of the house to the notice of the Board of Health. The fact was mentioned to one who promised to do so, and it is probable that these gentlemen, who are at present so active, will take some cognizance of its condition. Entering one room, a girl of fifteen, handsome, and with a head of luxuriant hair that would make some of our fashionable belles envious, jumped up from a dirty pallet in the corner, with some alarm at the intrusion, and, as she had received some schooling, answered the questions intelligently. The family consisted of her mother, herself and a brother of seven years. The mother went out to day's washing, the girl worked in a factory close by, and her little brother "didn't do nothing, and only slept home at nights." They were the only purely American family in the house, and their hard fate was owing to the loss of the head of the household.

A conversation with a tailor, whose neat apartments induced the census-taker to prolong his stay for a minute's rest, gave him an idea of the view the intelligent poor take of the difficulties of their situation:

"You find a great many people living in these houses, Sir?" Answering in the affirmative, he continued: "It's a hard way to live, but there's no help for it, I suppose, there's so little room in the City, and rents are so high. If you live out of town, you are so far from your work that it takes too much of your time going and coming from home. Besides, a man wants to be somewhere where he can reach his family quickly, in case of accident. I am in hopes that something will be done in the way of steam railroads, which will give people a chance to live in the outskirts, and leave them a breathing spell between the time they knock off work and bed-time. That's the best way that I see to better the condition of people that have to live the way we do in this house."

Knocking at the door of another room, it was opened by a bright-looking little urchin, who when he was asked if his father was in, said, "I've got a father, Sir, but there's a little boy upstairs that aint got any father. My father aint home, but mother is." Getting the answers from the mother, the enumeration of the adjoining families was gone through with. A thought of the little boy upstairs that had no father occasionally flashed across the mind of the census-taker.

An old Irish woman, who would not tell her age, and insisted upon being put down as the "Widdy CASSADY," with the name of her town and parish, bothered the brains of the official somewhat, and during the balance of his labors in the house, whenever he met the old woman, he was asked by her if he had her down as the "Widdy CASSADY, a poor lone woman, whose husband had died twinty years ago, and with no one to help her in the world but her grandchild."

A young "housekeeper" was encountered by the officer, who when "interviewed" was busily scrubbing the floor. Finding that there was no one at home but herself, he asked her if she could answer the questions. She said she thought she could, and he then asked her if she understood the objects of the census. "Oh yes, Sir," said she, and went on to give an intelligent explanation of its principal features. Being satisfied that she understood it better than many of her elders, the questions were propounded and answered with a readiness that showed that she was thoroughly "posted" in the family histories. She was nine years of age, and the question of occupation was asked jokingly. She said "You know mother and father go out to work, and I have to stay home and keep house and take care of the children." This, coming from her, seemed very funny, for two of the children she spoke of were several years older than herself. Feeling a strong desire to write her down as a good, housekeeper—for the cleanliness and neatness of the apartment were in vivid contrast with those of the neighbors—the census-taker left her with a sort of reverence for the little woman who was growing like a water-lily in some marshy pool.

Upstairs he met "the boy without a father," who belonged to the family of a poor widow, whose black dress betokened the recent death of her husband, and the poor woman was moved to tears while giving the record of her husband's death and its causes. A sewing-machine in the corner of the room was her sole means of support at present, but she hoped that her son (an intelligent little fellow) would live to be able to support her declining years. Let us hope that this poor widow and many more like her among the struggling poor may have their wishes gratified, and that her son may be saved from the contaminating influences around him, and be a stay and comfort to his mother's declining years.

Mistake of a Lover—How he Lost his Affiancee.

From the Cincinnati Times, July 29.

A little bit of romance was developed in this city but recently. It seems that a young lady, daughter of a well-to-do merchant whose place of business is not far distant from Walnut-street nor the suspension bridge, had, through the influence of her parents, betrothed herself to a young man whom she did not feel was her affinity. The young man, who was not as handsome as an Adonis nor as captivating in manners as a Melnotte, was well represented on the tax duplicate of the county, and that in the parents' eyes balanced all his deficiencies. To his credit be it said he loved with all the ardor of youth, and was anxious for his betrothed to fix the day that would make him the happiest man alive. She devised pretext after pretext to avoid settling the nuptial day, until finally her lover became exceedingly desponding on the subject. From that he worked himself up into a fever of jealousy, and then, like the bard's dusky Moor, "trifles, light as air," appeared to him "confirmations strong" of his suspicions. One day, as he chanced to pass the dwelling of his inamorata, he saw her sitting by the front window in deep and earnest conversation with an exceedingly handsome gentleman. This at once aroused his jealousy to such a fearful extent that he determined to ascertain who the young man was that then seemed to interest her so deeply. That evening he called upon her, feeling more like a culprit than a lover, and after the usual greetings had passed between them, commenced the subject which had kept him in such an unhappy frame of mind since he had caught sight of the manly face and graceful form of him who he thought was his secret rival in the affections of his betrothed. She, like all other women similarly circumstanced, gave him no satisfaction relative to her visitor of that day. He then demanded his name and the object of his visit in as gentlemanly a manner as he possibly could. She became greatly offended at his want of confidence, and was impressed that if before marriage he showed such distrust of her, after it he would possibly assume a dictatorship of her actions that would prevent the current of their lives from harmoniously flowing to a happy conclusion. With a gentle firmness she declined to satisfy him in regard to her morning visitor. Losing all control of himself, and forgetting that he was only lover and not husband, he made another demand for the answer to his inquisitive question, and in such an imperious manner as to arouse her to anger. She arose, and pointing to the door, dismissed the impudent lover in a most indignant manner, telling him that she was not his wife and never would be, and that it would be far preferable to live in solitude than ally herself with one who had shown such an ungovernable disposition and manifested such a spirit of jealousy. The young man saw his mistake, but too late, and was fain to depart till he had been forgiven. But this was not accorded to him, and so he left, a much wiser and more disconsolate and disappointed wooer of the gentle maiden's heart than when first he whispered in her ear his impassioned words of love. The sequel to the above was noticed in a marriage announcement, in which the parties were the young lady in question and the handsome gentleman, the morning visitor.

Moral.—Never exercise authority or display jealousy with your affianced until the knot is securely tied.

The Buel Murder—Additional Particulars of the Capture of the Murderer.

From the Leavenworth (Kansas) Times, July 27.

Considerable excitement was created in the city yesterday noon by a report that JOHN M. MALONE, the supposed murderer of Col. BUEL, had been arrested near the fort, and was badly wounded in being captured. A hundred rumors were soon afloat, and it required diligent and persistent inquiry and investigation to get at the facts, which we have ascertained to be as follows: Yesterday morning MALONE made his appearance at the house of Mr. CREAMERS, engineer of the Arsenal, and told the lady of the house that he must have some money. There were two ladies in the house, but no men. Mr. FLORA, of this city, and another man were working in a new cistern, near by, and one of the women thought at first to give the alarm to them, but the thought that an attempt to capture the desperate man would perhaps cause a serious affray, she decided not to say anything about it at the time. Meantime, MALONE picked up a copy of the *Times*, and read for a few moments, and then again demanded money, of which he was finally given a dollar and a half, the ladies being afraid of him. Then he went away. Comparison of time shows that he went immediately to the river bank, where he hired an old man named WILLIAMS to pull him over in a skiff. Near the Missouri shore his suspicions apparently became aroused at seeing parties moving down the bank, and he told WILLIAMS to come back as he had forgotten something. The man complied, and as they neared the Kansas shore MALONE told him to drop down stream a short distance. They soon landed, and MALONE ascended the bank and disappeared. Soon he came back with a musket, got into the skiff, and was again pulled across. Meantime he had been observed by a man on the Missouri side, named MORGAN who, with others about the Government saw-mill, has been looking out for him since the murder. MORGAN repaired at once to the mill, gave information of the approach of the skiff, and returned with Mr. REDMOND, who has charge of the mill, and Mr. RICHARD MORRISON to intercept the fugitives. WILLIAMS pulled the skiff up to the stern of a flat-boat lying there, known as Roback's—it is a whisky-shop, much frequented by soldiers. MORRISON was the first to speak, and said to MALONE: "Hello, JOHN, where have you been?" MALONE replied: "I've been down town." As MALONE raised from his seat in the skiff he reached down and took hold of his gun. REDMOND said: "Put down that gun." MALONE paid no attention to this, but eyeing the three carefully, continued to lift the gun up, and was slowly getting into position. He was told that he was their prisoner, and again warned to lay his weapon down. Still he was moving into position, when a pistol shot rang out on the air, and then another. Whether either of these shots struck him is not known, but they threw him out of fix, confused him at least—so that MORRISON sprung forward toward him. MALONE clubbed his gun and struck, when MORRISON again fired. This time MALONE gave a nervous start and a sort of spring backward, and sat down again. MORRISON grappled with him, and, as the man still resisted, he struck him with his pistol, cutting one of his eyebrows, and causing some blood to flow. The party then took him out of the boat, carried him up the bank and placed him in the shade of a tree to rest after his struggle and wound, which was found to be through the bowels. They brought ice and revived him, and soon after took him in the boat and came across to the fort. While under the tree on the other side, REDMOND asked him, "Did you kill Col. BUEL?" MALONE said, "I did not." After arriving on the Kansas shore he was again asked, this time by an officer of the fort, "Did you kill Col. BUEL; if not, who did? Do you know anything about it?" MALONE looked up, with a sort of distrustful look on his face, and replied: "I don't know anything about it."

He was then taken to the hospital, and subsequently removed to the guard-house. His wound is undoubtedly a fatal one, and it was thought last night that he could not live many hours.

The above are, we believe, the facts in the matter of his capture, as near as they can be ascertained without judicial investigation.

On Monday the Coroner's Jury in the Buel inquest concluded their labors, and returned a verdict pointing to MALONE as the guilty party. Among the witnesses called was a man who goes under the name of ACKLEY. He has been a gambler, and recently enlisted at the fort. This man refused to testify in the case, and persisting in his refusal, was placed in the guard-house. We now learn that since MALONE's capture this witness offers to tell what he knows if the authorities will exempt him from punishment. Three or four other men have also been arrested as accomplices, and our predictions that it would transpire that more than one man was engaged in it seem destined to be realized.

Coroner VAN DUYN has used every effort to investigate the affair, and we have no doubt the whole mystery will be solved ere long.

We, yesterday, saw the bullet that killed Col. BUEL. It is an ounce cone ball, and belongs to a new patent breech-loading gun, with which we are not familiar enough to call by name. We neglected to state above that the gun found in MALONE's possession carries one of these balls, and also, that the weapon belongs to ACKLEY—or rather was the piece used by him before the murder. The ball referred to is about the shape which it would assume on being set upon the base and struck a square, downward blow with a hammer. The ball was battered by striking the spinal-column.

MALONE was visited by Rev. ROBERT BROWN, last evening, who offered him spiritual consolation, and spoke of his precarious situation.

Another Kerosene Accident.

The Albany *Journal* of July 30 says: "A young woman named IDA TEALE, residing in the family of Dr. REED, of Spencertown, Columbia County, was most shockingly burned by the explosion of a can of kerosene oil on Tuesday last. The circumstances attending the accident are as follows: The young girl was passing through the kitchen, holding in her hand an ordinary gallon-can, containing only a small quantity of the fluid, and tightly screwed up, but no cap on the end of the spout. Stopping a moment at the stove, she took off the cover to see how the fire was burning, when, instantly without coming in contact with the stove, the can exploded, with a loud report, enveloping her in flames and setting the room on fire. In the utmost agony, screaming and shrieking, she rushed upstairs to her apartment, and in trying to envelope herself with the various light cotton material lying around, set the room in flames. Several persons passing rushed in to ascertain what was the matter, and fortunately succeeded in subduing the flames, but not before the poor girl was shockingly burned. Strong hopes are expressed of her recovery."

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

The attendance at the Exchange yesterday was but nominal, and the week opens with a dull look. No sales were made at the rooms or elsewhere, and but little interest is at present evinced in real estate matters.

Transfers of Real Estate.

NEW-YORK.	
Croton-st., n. s., 82.8 ft. e. of Kingsbridge road, 25x90	$2,500
Dyckman-st. and Sherman-av., n. e. corner, 100x100	3,790
Post-av., n. s., 100 ft. w. of Emerson-st., 150x150	
Dyckman-st. and Vermilyea-av., n. e. corner, 339.7x125x334.8x125	14,400
3d-st., s. s., 454.6 ft. w. of Avenue D, thence e. 22. 9x106	24,375
24th-st., s. s., 200 ft. e. of 9th-av., 25x98.9	19,000
33d-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av., 18.4x98.9	17,000
105th-st., n. s., 185 ft. w. of 2d-av., 16.3x100.9, house and lot, Reference deed	600
207th-st., s. s., 100 ft. w. of 9th-av., 300x99.11	12,820
10th-av., e. s., between 207th and 208th sts., 199.10x400x99.11x150x99.11x250	
9th-av., e. s., 75.3 ft. s. of 48th-st., 19.3x100x25x82.4x18.7	9,500
9th-av., e. s., small gore adjoining above, 5 10x17.8x18.7	
Leases Recorded.	
Laight-st., n. s., 150 ft. w. of Hudson-st., 21 years, per year	$2,400
Pearl-st., No. 328, 5 years, per year	600
1st-av. and 16th-st., s. e. corner, 3 years, per year	2,200
KINGS COUNTY.	
Brooklyn.	
Baltic-st., s. s., 440 ft. w. of Utica-av., 120x127.9	$4,800
Gwinnett-st., n. s., 104 ft. w. of Throop-av., 22x100	2,875
Himrod-st., n. w. s., 100 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 125x85.3	1,800
Himrod-st., n. w. s., 275 ft. s. w. of Central-av., 25x80	
Lorrimer-st., e. s., 40 ft. n. of Remsen-st., 20x75	2,900
Monroe-st., n. s. 350 ft. w. of Throop-av., 20x100	1,400
Macon-st., n. s., 180 ft. e. of Marcy-av., 20x100, h. and l	8,000
Pacific-st. and Grand-av., s. e. corner, 50x100	10,000
Pacific-st., s. s., 75 ft. w. of Grand-av., 25x55	
Pacific-st., s. s., 292.3 ft. w. of Grand-av., 57.9x110	
Prospect-st., w. s., 375 ft. s. of Vernon-av., 25x175	400
Skillman-st., n. s., 80 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x50	3,800
Skillman-st., n. s., 60 ft. e. of Lorrimer-st., 20x50	3,800
Washington-st. and South Carolina-av., n. w. corner, 100x100, c	1,640
Alabama-av., e. s., 100 ft. n. of Broadway, 50x200	2,000
Alabama-av., e. s., 225 ft. s. of Virginia-av., 25x200	600
Franklin-av., e. s., 150 ft. n. of Tillary-st., 0.11x100	300
Greene-av., s. s., 165 ft. e. of Classon-av., 20x100, h. and l	13,000
Miller-av., w. s., 151 ft. s. of Division-av., 49x100	3,500
Smith-av., e. s., 125 ft. n. of Broadway, 25x100	1,700
Tompkins-av., e. s., 80 ft. s. of Willoughby-av., 20x100, h. and l., c	7,000
Wythe-av., n. e. s., 37 ft. s. e. of Rodney-st., 18x60, foreclosure	2,600
Bay Ridge, 275-1000 acre, adjoining Michael Bergen's	500
QUEENS COUNTY.	
Astoria.	
9th-av., e. s., 775 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	$307
9th-av., e. s., 800 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	307
13th-av., w. s., 275 ft. s. of Broadway, 25x100	307
Flushing.	
Bayside and Flushing plank road, 203x204	$260
Washington-st., s. s., 268 ft. e. of Garden-st., 23.5x118.7	6,050
Washington-st., s. s., 268 ft. e. of Garden-st., [illegible]	
Salt meadow (of Peck's, adjoining Scott's, 11 acres	666
Hempstead.	
Road from M. E. Church to Roackaway, e. s., adjoining Langdon's, ¼ acre	$65
Henry-st., e. s., adjoining Baldwin, Richardson, 10x250	275
Jamaica.	
Baltic-st., s. w. s., 100 ft. e. of South st., 25x100	$60
Tyndal-st. and Johnson-av., n. w. corner, 50x100	550
Atlantic-av., s. s., adjoining Wyckoff and Van Wicklen, 38 acres, Napier's	28,000
Long Island City.	
Jackson-av., n. s., 75.10 ft. e. of Washington-av., 25x100	$800
Jackson-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Harris-av., 50x100, h. and l	1,600
Seaford.	
South Oyster Bay Pike, s. s., adjoining Smith's, 16x156, Hauxhurst's	$250
Woodside.	
Anderson-av., n. s., between 4th and 5th sts., 25x100	$600
WESTCHESTER COUNTY.	
Cortlandt.	
Albany Post road, e. s., adjoining Bertrand-st., 4x150	$400
Greenburg.	
Irvington-av. and 2d-st., s. e. corner, 150x200	$1,200
Irvington-av. and 1st-st., s. w. corner, 150x200	1,200
16 lots, map Mount Prospect Villa Association	10,800
Mamaroneck.	
Lots Nos. 50 and 51, map Grand Park	$1,175
Lots Nos. 16 and 17, map Grand Park	10,150
Lots Nos. 37 and 68, map Grand Park	1,700
Lot No. 10, map Grand Park	850
Morrisania.	
Forest-av., s. e. s., 381 ft. w. of Strong-av., 60x100	$800
New-Castle.	
Mt. Kisco to Sing Sing Road, adjoining, D. P. Baker's, ¼ acre	$800
White Plains.	
Baker-av., n. s., 150 ft. e. of Warren-st., 50x200	$4,000
Yonkers.	
Wilson-st., e. s., 204 ft. n. of Point-st., 22x94	$1,000
Madison-av., e. s., lot No. 67, R. Archer's property, 25x150	600
Yonkers-av. and Van Cortlandt-st., 375x392	8,100
RICHMOND COUNTY.	
Castleton.	
Castleton-av., s. s., adjoining Daniel Pelton's, 8½ acres	$13,000
Pond Road, adjoining A. Dunham's and John T. Payne's, 292x85x333x100	1,462
Tottenville.	
Richmond Valley and Amboy Road, adjoining John S. Journeay's, 1 rood 16 perches	$1,600
Northfield.	
Lowvill property, opposite Pergen Point, lots Nos. 199, 200	$280
Port Richmond to Cherry Lane Road, A. Hulsebro's, 86x160	3,600
Richmond-terrace and Granite-av., 50 ft. e. of n. e. cor., 75x125	2,600
Southfield.	
Linden Park, lots Nos. 79, 80, 81, 82, 100x100	$400
Linden Park, lots Nos. 55, 56, 57, 58, 100x100	420
NEW-JERSEY.	
Newark.	
Caroline-st., e. s., 735 ft. n. of Mill-st., 30x69	$1,500
South Market-st., s. e., 75 ft. e. of Ferguson-st., 25x100	1,600
Monmouth-st., e. s., 250 ft. n. of Waverly-place, 50x100	2,250
Quitman-st., w. s., 282 ft. from Waverly-place, 25x100	
Jersey City.	
Garden-av., s. s., Wm. A. Durree's property, 250x100	$5,500
West St. Paul's-av., s. s., B. Wilson's, 25x100	400
Morris-st., H. P. Hunt's, 50x100	1,449
Bergen-av., e. s., between Hatten and West Hoboken sts., 25x100	3,500
Lexington-av., n. s., lot No. 79, block No. 1	730
Hoboken-pike, s. s., 200 ft. w. of Cole's estate, 25x150	1,000
Grove-st., e. s., 98 ft. s. of York-st., 20x66 6	9,500
Belmont-av., n. s., w. of Bergen-av., G. H. Chase's, 50x143	6,000
Belmont-av., n. s., w. of Bergen-av., G. H. Chase's, 50x143	4,000
Lot No. 25, block No. 7, W. E. Benjamin's	900
Lots Nos. 31 and 32, block No. 339, Mary E. Sisson's	1,510
Hoboken.	
Jefferson-st., e. s., M. C. Van Rensselaer's, 25x100	$1,200

CITY REAL ESTATE.

FOR SALE—ON 5TH-AV., 25 FEET NORTH of 85th-st., fronting on and overlooking Central Park, a first-class four-story brown-stone house, 22x60, lot 100 feet; the Madison-av. cars run within one block of the house; the location is the best in the City; the house is very superior, and will be sold on easy terms. Inquire of the owner, JOHN C. SARES, No. 565 Madison-av. Can be seen at any time.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

GOLD MINE FOR SALE—THE PROPerty of the Montreal Gold Mining Association at Mount Uniacke, Nova Scotia. It consists of twenty-one acres in the most productive of the mining districts, about twenty-five miles from Halifax and three from the Uniacke station of the Nova Scotia Railroad, with a steam engine, crushing-mill, and the necessary tools for the efficient working of the mine. Offers for the purchase of the above valuable property will be received until the 15th of September next, addressed to the Secretary, W. A. MENEY, Montreal. If none of the offers be accepted the property will be sold by auction at the office of A. Booker, in Montreal, on the 22d day of September, at 11 o'clock.
MONTREAL, July 12, 1870.

FOR SALE, ON STATEN ISLAND—A beautiful place of 12½ acres, situate 2½ miles from either landing. The house is an ornamental brick cottage of twelve rooms; the grounds are underdrained, consisting of woods and lawn, a great variety of evergreen and fruit trees; good garden. Will be sold for two-thirds of its value to settle an estate. Apply to W. G. TALMAN, No. 18 Fletcher-st., New-York.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE CHEAP, in Plainfield, N. J., within one block of Front-st., near the principal lake, consisting of a corner lot, 29 feet front, 100 feet deep, new house, 20x24, four rooms; wash-house, 9x12; good water; price $1,700. Call for six days at JAMES W. McCULLOUGH'S, on Race-st., Plainfield, near the Mission school-house; hours, 1 to 6 o'clock P. M.

FOR SALE—IN EASTHAMPTON, MASS., an elegant residence, beautifully located near the churches, schools and railway station; house modern and complete, surroundings perfect, price moderate. Inquire of Hon. S. Williston, near the premises, or Williston, Knight & Co., No. 84 Chambers-st., New-York.

ORANGE, N. J.—VILLAS. VILLA SITES and farms, a great variety, beautifully situated one hour from N. Y., for sale low. Also, country-seats and houses to let for the season, or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, N. Y., 9 to 11 A. M.; Orange, corner Main and Cone sts., 1 to 5 P. M.

FOR SALE.—ORANGE, N. J.—A BARGAIN. French cottage, stable, &c.; grounds finely shaded; location high and healthy; first-class neighborhood; price, $3,800. B. F. SMALL, No. 109 Pearl-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET,
IN
TIMES BUILDING.

Fine, handsome offices on second and third floors. Inquire of GEORGE JONES. *Times* Office.

VERY DESIRABLE PROPERTY TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF 10 OR 20 YEARS.—A plot of ground on Washington-st., between Franklin and Harrison sts., 60x80 feet, with an L on Harrison-st. 21x75 feet. The Harrison-st. lot contains a three-story brick building.

A plot of ground on West and Washington sts., between Morton and Leroy sts., 75 feet on each street; depth of plot, 316 feet. Also, the bulkhead and water rights. For terms apply to FREDERICK CLARKSON, No. 54 Wall-st.

BROADWAY—NO. 535—SEVEN STORIES, next to Evans, Gardner & Co., capital neighbors for jobbers. Park-row, No. 29, seven stories, opposite new Post-office, good for life and fire offices, &c.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

FURNISHED HOUSE ON WASHINGTON-SQUARE TO LET.—This house probably is the most desirably located in this City (on Washington-square) for the attraction of desirable and genteel boarders. A large proportion of the rent will be taken by the present occupants in part payment for board for himself and family, in which are no small children. The house is very handsomely furnished throughout, more completely than houses generally rented for boarding-houses. It has never before been let for that purpose. No parties will be treated with who cannot furnish the best of recommendations as to respectability and responsibility, and who cannot furnish security if required. Possession given Sept. 1, or earlier if required. Address B. R. S., Box No. 195 general Post-office, with name, address and references.

TO LET—FIRST-CLASS RESIDENCE NO. 42 Sussex-st., Jersey City, four blocks from Cortlandt and Desbrosses street ferries; eleven rooms, in perfect order; finest location in the city. Apply to A. McI. GREGORY, No. 1 Montgomery-st., (Darcy Building,) Jersey City.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

E. A. LAWRENCE, Auctioneer.
TO MANUFACTURERS AND OTHERS.

IMPORTANT PEREMPTORY SALE
BY AUCTION OF
900 BUILDING LOTS AND PLOTS
IN THE CITY OF
SCRANTON, PENN.,

On TUESDAY, Aug. 16, at 10 o'clock, on the premises, at Scranton, by
LAWRENCE, OAKLEY & FLEURY.

Nine hundred beautifully-located building lots, of 23 to 26 feet 8 inches front by 150 to 160 feet in depth, on avenues 80 feet in width, each lot having a back outlet on street 20 feet wide.

These lots form the most beautiful portion of the city plot, gradually rising in slope several hundred feet, giving superb views from each of the blocks of many miles in extent.

For salubrity, beauty of its buildings, width of its avenues, together with its business and social advantages, Scranton offers rare inducements. From a population of about ten thousand twelve years ago, it now numbers upward of sixty thousand persons.

A mountain stream of large volume crosses the property at an elevation sufficient to supply abundantly all the city with the purest water for domestic or steam purposes.

The particular attention of manufacturers and others is invited to this rare opportunity for profitable investment. Coal can be had for about fifty cents per ton, and raw material and provisions at the lowest figures. Four or five trunk railroads centre here, being only four or five hours from New-York.

A BOUNTIFUL COLLATION WILL BE SERVED PREVIOUS TO THE SALE.

Terms of sale half cash, balance on liberal time, if desired, at six per cent. interest. Nuisances interdicted.

Further particulars at sale.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

J. JOHNSON, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY JOHNSON & MILLER, NO. 25 NASSAU-st., New-York.

THURSDAY, Aug. 4,
At 1 o'clock, on the premises,
GREAT AND PEREMPTORY SALE
OF
575 CHOICE BUILDING LOTS
ON
THE BERRY FARM, AT CARLSTADT, N. J.
GREAT OPPORTUNITY TO BUY BEAUTIFUL SITES FOR HEALTHY, ECONOMICAL AND TASTEFUL COUNTRY HOMES.

This beautiful property is situated within 500 feet of the Carlstadt Depot, and only one-half mile from Rutherford Park Station. The ground is high; magnificent views are had in every direction for miles. Streets and avenues have been opened on the property, and every lot is available for immediate improvement. The communication with this City by the Erie and Hackensack Railroads is constant; yearly commutation $60, or ten cents per trip. A large and substantial stone mansion, conveniently arranged, with barn, shed, &c., will also be sold. Title perfect. The property has been in the possession of the Berry family for over 200 years, and is now for the first time offered at public sale.

Sale positive to the highest bidder.

Special trains from foot of Chambers-st. at 12 o'clock on the day of sale.

Free collation on arrival of the train.

If the weather is stormy, the sale will take place on the next fair day.

Terms easy. For maps and railroad tickets, apply to JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 35 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 157 Montague-st., Brooklyn.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—A FARM, ABOUT 1,000 ACRES OR more (with a good house and other buildings,) suitable for stock; farm within 100 miles of New-York. Give full particulars, with price, to each purchaser, Box No. 1,570 Post-office.

FINANCIAL.

LAKE SHORE
AND
MICHIGAN SOUTHERN
RAILWAY COMPANY
SEVEN PER CENT.
Consolidated Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.

The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company, for the purpose of providing for the payment of its several mortgage debts as they become due, has executed a mortgage to the Union Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, upon the whole of its Railroad and branches, payable on the first day of July, in the year one thousand nine hundred.

COUPON BONDS of $1,000 each will be issued, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of January and July, in each year, and REGISTERED BONDS of $1,000, $5,000 and $10,000 each, without coupons, with interest at Seven per centum per annum, payable quarterly, on the first day of January, April, July and October, in each year, principal and interest payable at the office of the Union Trust Company in New-York.

We call the attention of investors especially to this class of REGISTERED BONDS, which, on account of the SECURITY AFFORDED AGAINST LOSS BY ROBBERY, FIRE OR OTHERWISE AND THE PAYMENT OF QUARTERLY INTEREST, offer an investment peculiarly desirable.

A limited amount of these bonds can be purchased at 97½, and accrued interest, upon application to

ROBINSON, CHASE & CO.,
NO. 18 BROAD-ST.

H. H. BOODY. D. A. BOODY. H. P. BOODY.
HENRY H. BOODY & CO.,
Bankers
AND
Railway Agents,
No 12 Wall-st., New-York.

Make Collections, pay Coupons and Dividends, Buy and Sell Governments, Railway Bonds, and other Securities on Commission.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO THE NEGOTIATION OF RAILWAY AND OTHER CORPORATE LOANS.

N. B.—Interest allowed on deposits.

NEW-YORK, May 2, 1870.

SOUTHERN CENTRAL
RAILROAD
OF NEW-YORK.
FIRST MORTGAGE
THIRTY-YEAR SEVEN PER CENT.
CONVERTIBLE SINKING FUND BONDS.
FOR SALE BY
VERMILYE & CO.,
BANKERS,
NOS. 16 AND 18 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
Geo. Opdyke & Co
25 NASSAU ST
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
Incorporated by Royal Charter,
AGENCY, NO. 17 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America.

JOHN PATON,
ARCH'D McKINLAY,
Agents.

FOR SALE.

300 7 PER CENT. BONDS, WAYNE COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTEREST.

25 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $1,000 EACH, AT 83 AND INTEREST.

250 7 PER CENT. BONDS, CLAY COUNTY, ILL., $100 EACH, AT 80 AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, LAMARD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, JASPAR TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

10 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BEDFORD TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

20 10 PER CENT. BONDS, HARTER TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

5 10 PER CENT. BONDS, BIG MOUND TOWNSHIP, WAYNE COUNTY, $1,000 EACH, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

IT IS THE DUTY OF THE AUDITOR OF THE STATE TO LEVY, FROM TIME TO TIME, SUFFICIENT TAXES TO MEET ALL ACCRUING INTEREST AND PRINCIPAL OF THESE BONDS.—EXTRACT FROM LETTER OF STATE AUDITOR OF ILLINOIS.

GILMAN, SON & CO.,
NO. 47 EXCHANGE-PLACE, NEW-YORK.

DUNKIRK, WARREN AND PITTSBURG R. R.
SEVEN PER CENT., GOLD.
PAYABLE DEC. 1 AND JUNE 1, FREE OF GOVERNMENT TAX.

$1,000,000 FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, THIRTY YEARS TO RUN, AND PAYABLE IN GOLD.

This road runs from Dunkirk, on Lake-Erie, to Warren, Penn., connecting the New-York and Erie and Lake Shore Railroads with the Pennsylvania Railroad, and running through the coal and oil regions. These bonds we offer at 90 and accrued interest.

LITCHFIELD, DANA & STIMSON,
NO. 18 WILLIAM-ST.
MARX & CO., NO. 18 WALL-ST.,
And for sale by the
BROOKLYN TRUST CO.

FINANCIAL.

New-Jersey Seven Per Cent.
TOWN BONDS,

AUTHORIZED BY ACT OF THE LEGISLATURE and the issue restricted to one-tenth the assessed valuation of the real estate of the following towns

NEW PROVIDENCE, Union County;
BEDMINSTER, Somerset County;
BERNARD, Somerset County;

In $100s, $500, and $1,000, and having from 15 to 23 years to run,
AT 85, AND INTEREST,

Interest payable semi-annually, January and July, at the American Exchange Bank, New-York, free of tax. For full particulars apply to

PARKER & LAWRENCE,
BANKERS, NO. 1 WALL-ST.

VERMILYE & CO.
BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION
RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD,
MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Georgia,
Bearing Seven Per Cent. Interest in Currency.
A LIMITED AMOUNT FOR SALE ON FAVORABLE TERMS.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

1st Mortgage
8 PER CENT. GOLD BONDS,
Guaranteed by the State of Alabama,
FOR SALE AT 95 AND ACCRUED INTEREST.
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
BANKERS AND FINANCIAL AGENTS FOR THE STATE OF ALABAMA,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

During the month of August, 1870, I shall, by order, receive bids for Gold, and offers of Bonds, as follows:

BIDS FOR GOLD.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 3—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 10—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 17—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 24—One Million.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 31—One Million.
OFFERS OF BONDS.
THURSDAY, Aug. 4—One Million.
THURSDAY, Aug. 11—Two Millions.
THURSDAY, Aug. 18—One Million.
THURSDAY, Aug. 25—Two Millions.

They will be in accordance with regulations heretofore observed. A certified check for five per cent. of bid or offer must be deposited therewith. Proposals will be opened at 12 o'clock, noon, each day specified. The Treasury may, at its option, accept offers of Bonds or bids for Gold in excess of the amount advertised for. Further particulars can be had at this office.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE,
Assistant Treasurer United States.

BANKING HOUSE OF
HENRY CLEWS & CO.,
NO. 32 WALL-ST.

Interest allowed on all daily balances of gold coin or currency accounts at market rates.

Persons depositing with us can check at sight in same manner as upon any of the banks.

Certificates of Deposit issued payable on demand or at a fixed date, bearing interest at the current rate.

Collections made promptly at all points.

We draw Bills of Exchange, make telegraphic transfers of money in London, and issue credits throughout Europe.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF ST. LOUIS, MO.

ST. LOUIS, July 16, 1870.

To the Honorable the Controller of the Currency, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: It is hereby certified, in pursuance of section 42 of the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide for a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, that at a meeting of the stockholders of the First National Bank of St. Louis, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, duly notified and held pursuant to law and the articles of association of said bank, at the office of said bank, at St. Louis, aforesaid, on the 16th day of July, 1870, it was voted by the stockholders of the said association, owning more than two-thirds of the stock, that said association go into liquidation and be closed on the 19th day of July, 1870.

In testimony whereof I have, by instruction of the Board of Directors of said association, hereto subscribed my name and affixed the seal of the association, at St. Louis, aforesaid, the day and year above written.

[Seal.] CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The First National Bank of St. Louis, organized under the act of Congress entitled "An act to provide a national currency secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, located at the City of St. Louis, in the State of Missouri, is closing up its affairs. All note-holders and other creditors of said association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims against the association for payment.

CHRISTIAN FISCHBACH, Cashier.
ST. LOUIS, Mo., July 16, 1870.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 50 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers' use, available in all parts of Europe, through the
MESSRS. DE ROTHSCHILD,
OF PARIS, LONDON, FRANKFORT-ON-THE MAIN, VIENNA AND THEIR CORRESPONDENTS.
Also, make telegraphic transfers of money on
CALIFORNIA, EUROPE AND HAVANA.

CANADA AIR-LINE RAILWAY COMPANY.

The Directors of the Canada Air-Line Railway invite tenders for the construction of their Line. Plans and specifications for the section from Glencoe to Aylmer will be on exhibition at the office of the Chief Engineer, G. L. REID, Esq., Hamilton, from the 22d August next.

All offers must be in the hands of the undersigned before the second day of September next, marked "Tenders for Construction of Canada Air-Line Railway."

JOSEPH PRICE, Secretary.
HAMILTON, Ontario, 25th July, 1870.

J. & W. SELIGMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
No. 59 Exchange-place, corner Broad-st.,
New-York,

Issue Letters of Credit for travelers payable in any part of Europe, Asia, Africa, Australia and America.

Draw Bills of Exchange and make telegraphic transfers of money on Europe and California.

JAMES G. KING'S SONS, BANKERS,
NO. 54 WILLIAM-ST., NEW-YORK.

Issue letters of credit on London and Paris, available in all the principal cities on the Continent. Buy and sell exchange on London, Paris, Amsterdam, Edinburgh and Glasgow.

UNION PACIFIC SECURITIES.

FIRST MORTGAGE, 6 Per Cent., Gold; LAND GRANTS, 7 Per Cent., Currency; INCOME BONDS, 10 Per Cent., Currency; and STOCK, bought and sold. J. S. STANTON, No. 25 Broad-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

OFFICE OF THE CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 156 Broadway.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Company the following gentlemen were unanimously re-elected for the ensuing year:

EFFINGHAM TOWNSEND,
CHAS. R. SWORDS,
D. HENRY HAIGHT,
AMOS R. ENO,
JOHN WATSON,
SAMUEL WILLETS,
DON ALONZO CUSHMAN,
URIAH J. SMITH,
SYLVESTER L. H. WARD,
JOHN SCOTT BOYD,
ISRAEL CORSE,
JACOB VAN WAGENEN,
JOHN R. WILLIS,
PRESTON H. HODGES,
WALTER BARNES,
HENRY COFFIN,
JOHN D. GRIFFEN,
CHAS. H. ISHAM,
WM. PALEN,
JAMES B. AMES, Jr.
EGBERT A. CLARK.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board, Mr. JAMES B. AMES, JR., was unanimously re-elected President.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, June 7, 1870.

FINANCIAL.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
NO. 336 BROADWAY.
CAPITAL - $1,000,000
DEPOSITS, OVER $5,000,000.

PAYS 4 PER CENT. INTEREST ON DEPOSITS SUBJECT TO CHECK AT SIGHT.

PAYS 5 PER CENT. INTEREST ON SPECIAL DEPOSITS FOR SIX MONTHS OR LONGER.

THE COMPANY IS A LEGAL DEPOSITORY FOR MONEYS PAID INTO COURT, AND RECEIVES MONEYS IN TRUST.

DARIUS R. MANGAM, President.
B. L. SOLOMON, First Vice-President.
BENJ. F. BANCROFT, Second Vice-President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

LOCKWOOD & CO.,
BANKERS,
NO. 94 BROADWAY,
Transact
A GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS,
Including the purchase and sale, on commission, of GOVERNMENT AND RAILWAY BONDS, STOCKS AND OTHER SECURITIES.

MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 7 RUE SCRIBE, PARIS.
JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
NO. 8 WALL-ST.,
New-York,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers in all parts of Europe, &c. Exchange on Paris.

$30,000
DETROIT CITY 7s.
$50,000
JACKSON, LANSING AND SAGINAW RAILROAD.
FIRST MORTGAGE LAND GRANT 8s.
For Sale by
WILKINS & CO.,
Detroit, Mich.

BOGERT & WHITE,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
No. 13 Broad-st., New-York.

O. E. WOOD, 23 NASSAU-ST.,
Offers for sale the following first-class
Railroad and Municipal Bonds:

ALBANY AND SUSQUEHANNAH RAILROAD, indorsed by the DELAWARE AND HUDSON CANAL COMPANY, 7 per cent., due in 1885.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD, due 1898, 7 per cent., first mortgage.

SOUTHERN MINNESOTA RAILROAD LAND GRANT, 9,000 acres per mile, April and October, 8 per cent., free.

COLUMBUS AND HOCKING VALLEY SINKING FUND, 7 per cent.; road now earning more than interest on bonds and stock.

ELIZABETH CITY IMPROVEMENT BONDS, six years, 7 per cent.; interest April and October in New-York.

NEWARK CITY WATER BONDS, six years, 7 per cent., February and August.

ESSEX COUNTY (N. J.) WAR BONDS, 7 per cent.

NEW-JERSEY STATE WAR 6 per cent. bonds.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-JERSEY TOWN BONDS.

OFFICE OF THE
GEBHARD FIRE INS. CO.,
No. 141 BROADWAY, July 12, 1870.

At the annual election for Directors held this day, the following gentlemen were elected for the ensuing year:

FRED. SCHUCHARDT,
ADRIAN ISELIN,
EDW. BURCKHARDT,
JAS. W. BEEKMAN,
N. W. STUYVESANT,
WM. BLOODGOOD,
WM. F. CAREY, JR.,
GEO. A. ROBBINS,
DAVID JONES,
J. P. GIRAUD FOSTER,
EDWARD COOPER,
WM. D. WADDINGTON,
MARTIN ZBOROWSKI,
JOSIAH H. BURTON,
JAQUES GUEDIN,
SAMUEL M. BECKLEY,
ALEX. M. AGNEW,
R. M. SCHIEFFELIN,
WM. H. GEBHARD,
ROBT. STUYVESANT,
JOHN D. BREZ,
FRALEY C. NIEBUHR,
JOHN R. SMITH,
BENJ. T. KISSAM,
RICH'D M. HARISON,
E. H. AMMIDOWN,
JOHN A. STEWART,
ALEX. N. GUNN,
HAMILTON BLYDENBURGH.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board of Directors, W. D. WADDINGTON was unanimously re-elected President, and N. W. STUYVESANT Vice-President.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDENDS.

38TH DIVIDEND.
WASHINGTON INSURANCE CO.,
No. 172 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, JULY 30, 1870.

A Dividend of Five per Cent. has been declared, free of tax, payable Aug. 1.

WM. K. LOTHROP, Secretary.

TWENTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.
Office of the
GEBHARD FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
No. 141 Broadway, July 28, 1870.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on 2d August, 1870.

JOHN R. SMITH, Secretary.

INSURANCE STOCKS
FOR SALE.
INSURANCE STOCKS WANTED.
D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURG RAILROAD CO.,
OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY,
CLEVELAND, July 28, 1870.

A DIVIDEND OF TWO AND A HALF per Cent., free of Government tax, has this day been declared, payable on the 15th of August proximo, and for thirty days thereafter, at the office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York, and afterward at the office of the Company, in Cleveland.

The transfer-books will close on Aug. 1, and reopen Aug. 16 prox.

GEORGE A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION CO.,
TREASURER'S OFFICE, NO. 111 LIBERTY-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 18, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on and after 1st August next. Transfer-books will remain closed till 2d August.

H. J. SOUTHMAYD, Treasurer.

OFFICE COLUMBUS, CHICAGO AND INDIANA CENTRAL RAILWAY COMPANY,
NO. 57 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 22, 1870.

FIRST MORTGAGE COUPONS OF the Toledo, Logansport and Burlington Railroad; Cincinnati and Chicago Air Line Railroad; and second mortgage coupons of the consolidated bonds of the Columbus, Chicago and Indiana Central Railway, due Aug. 1, will be paid at the St. Nicholas National Bank, on and after that date.

B. E. SMITH, President.

OFFICE OF THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, 9th-st. and 3d-av.,
NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

THIRTY-FIRST DIVIDEND.—A SEMI-Annual Dividend of Six per Cent. will be paid to stockholders on demand.

NATHAN C. ELY, President.
WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

THE ST. NICHOLAS NATIONAL BANK OF NEW-YORK,
No. 7 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 2, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS bank have declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of all taxes, payable on and after the 8th inst. The transfer-books will be closed until the 9th inst.

A. PARKHURST, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 7, 1870.

EIGHTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—THE Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE BROADWAY INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 158 BROADWAY, July 20, 1870.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Eight per Cent., free from tax, payable Aug. 1.

JOHN WRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
NO. 158 BROADWAY,
NEW-YORK, July 13, 1870.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE Per CENT., free of Government tax, is payable on demand.

A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., (of Missouri,)
ST. LOUIS, July, 1870.

NOTICE—THE COUPONS DUE 1ST OF AUGUST from Bonds of this Company will be paid upon presentation on and after that date, at the National Bank of Commerce, in New-York.

HUDSON E. BRIDGE, President.

OFFICE OF THE NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
NO. 12 WALL-ST., NEW YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent. on the capital stock for the last six months, payable on demand, free of Government tax.

H. KIP, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE ST. NICHOLAS INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 166 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 20, 1870.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have declared the usual Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent., free of tax, payable on the 1st day of August.

JOHN J. SEARING, Secretary.

SAVINGS BANKS.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK.
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON $5 TO $5,000.
ASSETS, $7,695,386 96.

N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN McLEAN, President.
G. S. CHAPIN, Treasurer.
T. S. ARMOUR, Secretary.

DRY GOODS.

MA **SUMMER TRADE,** CY
MA CY
MA Straw Goods, PARASOLS, Sun Umbrellas, CY
MA RIBBONS, LACES, EMBROIDERIES and CY
MA FANCY GOODS, Hosiery, WHITE GOODS, CY
MA Housekeeping and Furnishing Goods, CY
MA BOOKS AND STATIONARY, &c. CY
MA R. H. MACY, CY
MA 14th-st. and 6th-av. CY

MILLINERY.

SARATOGA HATS, SEA-SIDE AND Dress Hats, at $6, worth $12. Straw Hats, Mourning Bonnets and Hats, Vails and Flowers. BINNS' Millinery, No. 647 Broadway. Please save this.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF Robert C. Hutchings, Esq., the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against PHILIP R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Pierre W. Wildey, Esq., counselor at law, No. 71 Broadway, Room No. 54, in the City of New-York, on or before the 14th day of October next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of April, 1870.

ROBERT I. CHESEBROUGH,
JOSEPH R. KEARNY,
Executors of Philip R. Kearny, deceased.
ap12-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GEORGE D. POST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at No. 18 Waverley-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 6th day of June, 1870.

JOEL B. POST, ALFRED C. POST, Executors.
je7-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against the estate of WILLIAM M. GRAY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Moses Ely, at No. 191 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 24th day of November next.—Dated New-York, the 16th day of May, 1870.

HENRY T. GODET, Sole Acting Executor.
my17-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JACOB BRUSH, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. L. Morris, Esq., No. 52 Grove-st., in the City of New York, on or before the 24th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of July, 1870.

WM. E. BRUSH,
WM. L. MORRIS,
Executors of Jacob Brush.
jy19-1aw6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS THOMPSON, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Wm. C. Traphagen, No. 7 Warren-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1870.

ELIZA THOMPSON, Executrix.
jy26-1aw6mTu*

PUBLIC NOTICES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 27, 1870.

NOTICE—PAVING PENNSYLVANIA-AVENUE.

The Commission appointed by "An act to provide for the paving of Pennsylvania-avenue," approved July 8, 1870, is authorized to select and determine the best kind of pavement to be used in paving Pennsylvania-avenue, and to have said thoroughfare paved therewith from the north-west gate of the Capitol to the crossing of 15th-st. west. The Commission met and organized in accordance with the above law, and proceeded to the election of a President and Secretary. It was decided to invite all patentees, owners or inventors of any of the improved pavements, of whatever material composed, whether of stone, wood, asphalt, concrete, or any other kind; to furnish accurate and detailed drawings or models, descriptions, specifications, including the nature of the foundation to be laid, how packed, and in fact all information as to their construction and durability. This information is desired to enable the Commission to decide in the first instance upon the general nature of the material to be used in paving the avenue, and then to specify the preference that may be agreed upon in regard to some particular method to be adopted. A reference to the law (Public No. 144) will give the required information as to how the payments for said pavement will be made; it is provided therein "that the cost of laying such pavement shall not exceed the sum of four dollars per square yard." The estimated area of said pavement is in the neighborhood of sixty-five thousand (65,000) square yards.

All communications should be addressed to the Secretary, Gen. N. MICHLER, Office of Public Buildings, Grounds and Works, United States Capitol, Washington, D. C.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

NO. 2,719.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of ALPHONSO D. HODGMAN and CHARLES A HODGMAN, bankrupts.—In bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Alphonso D. Hodgman and Charles A. Hodgman, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts upon a creditor's petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 21st day of July, A. D. 1870.

FRANK STEWART, Assignee,
jy26-1aw3wTu* No. 201 Broadway, New-York City.

AUCTION SALES.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
July 22, 1870.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT WILL offer for sale at public auction, at the United States Navy-yard, Brooklyn, on SATURDAY, the 6th day of August, 1870, at 12 o'clock M., the screw tug

CLINTON,

of 50 tons.

The vessel and her inventory can be examined at any time on application to the Commandant of the Yard.

One-half of the whole amount of the purchase money must be deposited at the time of adjudication, and the balance with five days thereafter, and the vessel must be removed from the Navy-yard within two weeks from the day of sale.

The Government reserves the right to withdraw the vessel from sale for any purchaser who will pay the appraised value, with an increase of ten per centum thereto.

MARBLE MANTELS.

MARBLE AND MARBLEIZED MANTELS, grave-stones, tiles, plumbers' slabs. New show-rooms with finest assortment. Prices reduced. A. KLABER, 134 and 136 East 18th-st., near 3d-av., N. Y.

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS.—Rich and elegant designs, from $9, $12, $15 up to $250. T. B. STEWART & CO., No. 605 6th-av., between 35th and 36th sts.

S. KLABER & CO., MARBLE WORKS, No. 223 West 51st-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., marble and marbleized mantels, monuments; best variety; cheapest in City.

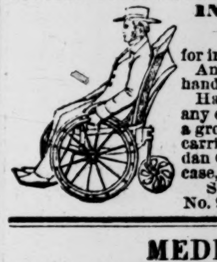
FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD, & CO.
Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner Crosby.
Established 1850.

Wholesale and retail manufacturers of the latest styles of BEDROOM, PARLOR, DINING AND LIBRARY FURNITURE, MATTRESSES, SPRING BEDS, &c., &c. All goods warranted as represented.

FURNITURE TAKEN ON STORAGE in the lofts No. 18 4th-av. Apply on the premises to CONKLINS & BAYLES.

MISCELLANEOUS.



INVALIDS' TRAVELING CHAIRS, From $15 to $40, for in and out-door use. Any one having use of the hands can propel and guide one. Having no use of the hands, any child of five years can push a grown person about. Invalids' carriages to order. Patent Sedan Carrying Chairs. State your case, and send stamp for circular.

STEPHEN W. SMITH,
No. 90 William-st., New-York.

MEDICAL

$1,000 REWARD

For any case of Blind, Bleeding or Itching PILES that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It has cured cases of twenty years' standing. Try it, and get rid of the most troublesome disease flesh is heir to. Sold by all druggists. Wholesale by JOHN HENRY, New-York.

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARriage—Containing nearly 300 pages and 150 fine plates and engravings of the anatomy of the sexual organs, in a state of health and disease, with a treatise on self-abuse, its deplorable consequences upon the mind and body, with the author's plan of treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser of the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent, free of postage, to any address on receipt of 25 cents, in specie or postage stamps. Address Dr. LA CROIX, No. 31 Maiden-lane, Albany, N. Y.

DR. R. CORBETT, MEMBER OF the N. Y. University Medical College, and R. C. Surgeons, London, can be consulted privately on certain diseases. A practice of 34 years, 30 of which have been a specialty, enables him to make speedy and permanent cures or no charge. Office 20 Centre-st., near Chambers. A private entrance at 6 City Hall-place.

LOSS OF MANHOOD, OR IMPOTENCY resulting from the follies of youth, or other causes. Young, middle-aged, or even old men restored to manly vigor, by Dr. LEWIS, author of "Medical Companion and Guide to Health," No. 7 Beach-st., New-York. Forty years' private practice.

DR. EVANS' OFFICE, NO. 94 CHATham-st., only place for speedy cure of private diseases; manhood restored by Dr. EVANS' Elixir.

NERVOUS DEBILITY AND PRIVATE complaints of either sex cured by Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st. Manhood restored in fifteen minutes.

$1,000 REWARD FOR ANY PRIVATE disease that Dr. EVANS' remedies fail to cure. Apply to Dr. EVANS, No. 94 Chatham-st.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 3	Abyssinia, Wed., Aug. 24
Siberia, Thursday, Aug. 4	Tripoli, Thursday, Aug. 25
Russia, Wednes., Aug. 10	Scotia, Wednes., Aug. 31
China, Wednes., Aug. 11	Batavia, Thurs., Sept. 1
Samaria, Thurs., Aug. 18	Java, Wednesday, Sept. 7

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By the steamers not carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $130, gold. Second Cabin, $80, gold.
First Cabin to Paris.....$145, gold.
Return tickets.....$250, gold.

By the steamers carrying Steerage:

First Cabin, $80, gold. Steerage, $30, currency.
Return tickets.....$150, gold.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

THE ANCHOR LINE STEAMERS

SAIL TO AND FROM GLASGOW AND DERRY EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

Booking passengers at the LOWEST RATES, and forwarding them at REDUCED RATES to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Germany and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

EXPRESS STEAMERS.	EXTRA STEAMERS.
Australia.....Sat., Aug. 6	Tyrian.....Wed., Aug. 3
Columbia.....Sat., Aug. 13	Sidonian....Wed., Aug. 10
Europa.....Sat., Aug. 20	Britannia....Wed., Aug. 17
India.....Sat., Aug. 27	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 24
Cambria.....Sat., Sept. 3	Iowa.....Wed., Aug. 31
Anglia.....Sat., Sept. 10	Dacian.....Wed., Sept. 7
	Dorian.....Wed., Sept. 14

and every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter, from Pier No. 20 North River, New-York.

RATES OF PASSAGE, PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.

First Cabin $65 and $75, according to location.
Excursion tickets, good for 12 months, $130.
Intermediate, $33; Steerage, $28.

Certificates, at REDUCED RATES, can be bought here by parties wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 27 North River.

ITALY, GRACE, Saturday, Aug. 6, at 12 M.
ENGLAND, WEBSTER, Saturday, Aug. 13, at 3 P. M.

Passage to Liverpool or Queenstown: Cabin, $75 and $65; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

STEAM TO AND FROM HAVRE AND LONDON every fortnight, calling at Plymouth to land passengers.

VIRGINIA, Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
DENMARK, Wednesday, Aug. 24, 2 P. M.
PENNSYLVANIA, Wednesday, Sept. 7, 2 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80 and $90.
Steerage passage, $30.

Passengers booked to Paris at reduced rates.

For further particulars apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

VILLE DE PARIS.SURMONT..SATURDAY, Aug. 6
ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE..SATURDAY, Aug. 20
PEREIRE.....DUCHESNE.SATURDAY, Sept. 3
FALAYETTE......ROUSSEAU....SATURDAY, Sept. 17

Rates of passage, payable in gold, (including wine.) TO BREST OR HAVRE, First cabin, $140; second cabin, $75.

TO PARIS, (including railway ticket,) $145 and $78.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEO. MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

MANHATTAN, Capt. FORSYTH.Aug 3, at 10½ A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. WHINERAY.Aug. 10, at 4 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. PRICE.........Aug. 17, at 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. GREEN.........Aug. 24, at 4 P. M.
COLORADO, Capt. FREEMAN.....Aug. 31, at 9 A. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Sept. 7, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

FOR LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN. Inman Line of Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF LONDON..........Saturday, Aug. 6, 2 P. M.
ETNA, (via Halifax).........Tuesday, Aug. 9, 1 P. M.
CITY OF BROOKLYN.....Saturday, Aug. 13, 7 A. M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS.......Saturday, Aug. 20, 12 M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and alternate TUESDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE

PAYABLE IN GOLD.		PAYABLE IN CURRENCY.	
1st Cabin, (single berth)	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38
To Halifax, N. S.	20	To Halifax, N. S.	15

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, &c., at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

IMPORTANT TO EUROPEAN TRAVELERS.

HARPER'S HAND-BOOK FOR TRAVELERS IN EUROPE AND THE EAST. Being a guide through France, Belgium, Holland, Germany, Austria, Italy, Egypt, Syria, Turkey, Greece, Switzerland, Tyrol, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, Spain, Great Britain and Ireland. With a Railroad Map corrected up to 1862. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Revised edition; eighth year. Large 12mo, leather, pocket-book form, $7 50.

HARPER'S PHRASE-BOOK; Or, Hand-book of Travel-talk for Travelers and Schools. Being a guide to conversations in English, French, German and Italian. By W. PEMBROKE FETRIDGE. Square 4to, flexible cloth, $1 50.

FOR SALE BY ALL BOOK-SELLERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S

THROUGH LINE TO

CALIFORNIA AND CHINA.

FREIGHT AND PASSAGE GREATLY REDUCED.

Through rates, New-York to San Francisco:

First Class.	Steerage.
$125 to $170.	$60.

according to location of berth.

These rates include berths, board and all necessaries for the trip.

Steamers of the above line leave Pier No. 42 North River, foot of Canal-st., at 12 o'clock noon.

ON 5TH AND 21ST OF EACH MONTH, except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

One hundred pounds of baggage free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

AUG. 5—OCEAN QUEEN, Capt. MAURY, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. FARNSWORTH.

Steamer JAPAN will leave San Francisco Sept. 1, 1870, for China and Japan.

All freight for San Francisco will go as fast, and be received until 4 P. M. Thursday, Aug. 4.

Freight for Central American and South Pacific ports will be received until 4 P. M. on Wednesday, Aug. 3, only. All the usual facilities afforded shippers in collecting inland charges, &c.

For freight or passage tickets, and all further information, apply at the office, Pier No. 42 North River.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS sailing on the 23d of every month:

SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23.
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. SLOCUM, Sept. 23.
MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER, Oct. 23.

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.

New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line—Sailing every twenty days, from Pier No. 17 East River. The new steamers

CITY OF MERIDA, Capt. DEAKEN, SATURDAY, Aug. 20, 3 P. M.
CITY OF MEXICO, Capt. TIMMERMAN, SATURDAY, Sept. 10, 3 P. M.

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, sailing regularly every THURSDAY at 3 o'clock P. M. precisely from Pier No. 4 North River.

MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS.............Aug. 4
MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, via Nassau.Aug. 11
MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.............Aug. 18

For freight or passage apply to
S. G. WHEELER, JR., President.
No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.,

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAIL.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer MAGNOLIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE, Aug. 11, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to S. G. WHEELER, Jr., President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS DIRECT.

OLD LINE—LOW FREIGHT.

The well-known first-class side-wheel steam-ship DE SOTO, THOS. H. MORTON, Commander, will leave Pier No. 36 North River, on SATURDAY, Aug. 6, at 3 P. M. Freight taken at through rates for St. Louis, Mobile and Galveston.

For freight or passage, having superior accommodations, apply to LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., No. 88 Liberty-st.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one; their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage; in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 305 Broadway.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.,

AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE STEAM-SHIPS, AND CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PASSENGER RATES TO ALL POINTS IN THE INTERIOR.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK,
TUESDAY,
THURSDAY
AND SATURDAY

THE STEAM-SHIPS

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, Aug. 2, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.

MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, Aug. 4, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M.

LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents,
No. 88 Liberty-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, Aug. 6, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M.

WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling-green.

DELAWARE AND NEW-YORK S. S. CO., Pier 21 N. R.—The steamer *Granite State* will leave for Lewes, Del., Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 P. M., taking freight for all points on the Junction and Breakwater and Delaware Railroads. Returning, leave Lewes Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 P. M. For freight and passage apply at office on pier.

STEAMBOATS.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

NEW-JERSEY SOUTHERN R. R. LINE.

Six trips daily between New-York, Long Branch, and Sandy Hook. Five excursions daily to Sandy Hook and return.

The magnificent saloon steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK, Commander L. V. TILTON, and JESSIE HOYT, Commander JAMES SEELY, will leave from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., daily, Sundays excepted, as follows:

Plymouth Rock at 6:45, 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., Jesse Hoyt, 9:45 A. M., 3:30, 7:15 P. M. For freight, 6 P. M., connecting at Sandy Hook with the trains of the New-Jersey Southern Railroad for Highlands, Seabright and Long Branch. For Branchport, Oceanport, Farmingdale, Bricksburg, Manchester and Toms River, 6:45 A. M., 3:30 P. M.; Red Bank, Shrewsbury and Eatontown Junction, 6:45 A. M., 3:30, 4:30 P. M.; Port Monmouth, Navesink and Middletown, 3:30 P. M., (via Port Monmouth Pier,) Philadelphia, 6:45 A. M., (accommodation,) 4:30 P. M., (express.)

Returning trains leave Long Branch at 7, 7:50, 10:48 A. M., 1, 4:25, 6:58 P. M. Grand Promenade Concert on the Plymouth Rock daily by the celebrated band of the Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

Commutation tickets for sale at the office of the Narragansett Steam-ship Co., Pier No. 30 N. R.

Fare to Long Branch, $1.

Excursions to Sandy Hook and return by all boats except 7:15 P. M. Fare, $1.

JAMES FISK, Jr., President.

STONINGTON LINE.

TO BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE.

GREAT INSIDE ROUTE—SHORTEST AND MOST DIRECT.

Fare always as low as by any other line.

The new and elegant side-wheel steamers STONINGTON and NARRAGANSETT, Capt. WM. M. JONES. Capt. GEO. B. HULL. From Pier No. 33, foot of Jay-st., North River, at 5 P. M.

Arriving ahead of all other lines.

Tickets sold and state-rooms secured at No. 319 Broadway, corner New Pearl-st., and at Dodd's Express office, No. 944 Broadway. D. S. BABCOCK, President Stonington Steamboat Company.

NARRAGANSETT STEAM-SHIP CO.

FOR BOSTON,
Via FALL RIVER, touching at NEWPORT.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENTS:
The world-renowned steamers
BRISTOL,
Commander A. G. SIMMONS,
and
PROVIDENCE,
Commander B. M. SIMMONS,

having been thoroughly overhauled and elegantly refitted, leave alternately daily (Sundays included) at 5 P. M., from Pier No. 30 North River, foot of Chambers-st.

GRAND PROMENADE CONCERT

On each steamer, every evening, by Hall's Celebrated Boston Brass, String and Reed Bands.

PEOPLE'S LINE STEAM-BOATS

FOR ALBANY.

The steamers DREW and ST. JOHN continue to leave their pier, No. 41 North River, south side of Canal-st., at 6 o'clock P. M., daily, Sundays excepted, always connecting at Albany with trains of the several railroads North, West and East. Tickets sold and baggage checked to all points at the office, on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express offices, No. 944 Broadway and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn. This is the only steam-boat line connecting with Sunday trains to Saratoga and Sharon from Albany. Travelers must not be misled by advertisements intimating the change of the locality of its business.

$2 TO ALBANY AND TROY.

The day line steam-boats, C. VIBBARD and DANIEL DREW, will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 8¾ and 34th-st. at 9 A. M., landing at Yonkers, (Nyack and Tarrytown by ferry-boat,) Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Malden, Catskill and Hudson. A special train of broad-gauge cars, in connection with the day boats, will leave on arrival at Albany, (commencing June 15,) for SHARON SPRINGS, (fare $4 from New-York) and for Cherry Valley. The steam-boat SENECA will transfer passengers from Albany to Troy.

STEAMER D. R. MARTIN.

Capt. JAY L. CLARK, for Huntington, Cold Spring, Oyster Bay and Bayville, daily at 4 P. M., from Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., one block above Catharine Ferry, touching at 37th-st. at 4¼ for passengers only.

PEOPLE'S ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—OPENING OF NEW DEPOT.—The steamers of this line formerly having been known as running from Pier No. 40, foot of Canal-st., will hereafter leave their new wharf, the largest in America, Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring, Prince or Charlton-st. EVERY AFTERNOON at 6 o'clock, and foot of West 34th-st., at 6:15; fare only $1 50, nearly $2 less than rail, and like reduction to BUFFALO and the West, SARATOGA and the North. Passengers by Broadway, 6th, 7th or 8th-av. horse cars, will get out at Charlton-st. Through tickets and baggage checked to all points on the morning Express Trains, which leave Albany and Troy.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Warren-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.	LEAVE RED BANK.
Sunday, 31st.....8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 31st.....5:00 P. M.
Monday, 1st.....7:00 A. M.	Monday, 1st.....11:00 A. M.
Tuesday, 2d.....7:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 2d.....11:30 A. M.
Wednesday, 3d..8:00 A. M.	Wednesday, 3d..12:00 M.
Thursday, 4th.....9:00 A. M.	Thursday, 4th.....1:00 P. M.
Friday, 5th.....9:30 A. M.	Friday, 5th.....1:30 P. M.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time; no dust; half railroad fare—The beautiful steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45, and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk at 7:50 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75 cents; excursion tickets, $1 25.

FOR SAG HARBOR, GREENPORT, ORIENT, ORIENT POINT AND NEW-SUFFOLK.—The splendid side-wheel steamer EASTERN CITY will leave Pier No. 26 East River, (Peck-slip,) TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 5 P. M., for the above places. Returning will leave Sag Harbor at 4 P. M. on the alternate days.

I. S. TUTHILL, No. 156 South-st.

NEWBURG, POUGHKEEPSIE AND Rondout, landing at Cozzens, West Point, Cornwall, New-Hamburg and Milton. The steam-boat MARY POWELL (on and after SATURDAY, May 14,) will leave Vestry-st. Pier at 3½ P. M. daily.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M. Connecting trains leave the wharf, New-Haven, through the week, at 5 A. M. and at 8:15 P. M. on Saturdays.

FOR HUDSON, ATHENS AND INTERMEDIATE PLACES.—The slipper steam-boat NEVERSINK leaves foot of Warren-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 5 o'clock P. M., for the above places. Fare, $1.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroads; fare $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip 12 noon and 12 every night, (Sundays excepted.)

TO SARATOGA AND RETURN.—Fare for the round trip, $5; excursion tickets for sale at Pier No. 44 North River; steamer leaves daily at 6 P. M. (Saturday's excepted.) J. W. HANCOX.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The steam-boat STAMFORD leaves Pier No. 37, foot Market-st., East River, daily at 3, and foot of 37th-st. at 3¼ P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

CONEY ISLAND.—EXCURSIONS TO THE SEA-SHORE—NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINES.—North River Line—The steamer NORWALK runs regularly every day, leaving West 10th-st. at 9:20, 12:20, 3:20; Warren-st. at 9:40, 12:40, 3:40; Pier No. 4 at 10, 1 and 4 o'clock. East River Line—The steamer META runs regularly every day, leaving 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20, 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40, 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3 o'clock.

ROCKAWAY BEACH—THE FINEST excursion out of the City by the South-side Railroad, by Roosevelt and Grand st. ferries, at 8, 10 and 11 A. M. Tickets for the trip, $1. All day there.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS UPTOWN restaurant, for ladies and gentlemen; ice-cream, confectionery, cake, &c.; also, largest size brick oven. A four-story brick building with every convenience, with lease for a term of years. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Apply to HEBBARD & DOTY, No. 29 East 14th-st., New-York.

FOR SALE—THE STOCK, FIXTURES AND lease of the old established jewelry-store, No. 262 Bowery; one of the best locations in the City. For further particulars apply at the store.

INSTRUCTION.

RENSSELAER POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE, Troy, N. Y.—Full courses of instruction in Civil, Mining and Mechanical Engineering, Chemistry and Natural Science. Appropriate degrees conferred. Reopens Sept. 14. Annual Register, giving full information. Prof. CHAS. DROWNE, Director.

A CLERGYMAN (M. A.) WILL PREPARE a few pupils for business or college; unexceptionable references. Address PRECEPTOR, Box No. 29, Station F, New-York.

MISS BEAN'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH boarding and day school for young ladies, No. 110 West 42d-st., reopens WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR 10 BOYS; ages 5 to 12. Mrs. G. A. RUSS, Tarrytown, N. Y.

FOR SALE—SIXTY SUNDAY-SCHOOL seats in good order, averaging seven feet in length. Apply at Church No. 15 Jane-st., New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS.

Location of unequaled beauty and healthfulness. Thorough preparation for college, business, or professional school. Term commences Sept. 13. For circulars, &c., address H. W. SIGLAR, A. M., Principal, Newburg Institute, Newburg, N. Y.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH PROTESTANT SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NO. 111 EAST 36TH-ST.

will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 28. The course of instruction is designed to combine a thorough English education with the practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages.

Special attention is also given to drawing and painting, and the Musical Department, under the care of Professors S. B. MILLS and F. L. RITTER, offers peculiar advantages to those who wish to make music a special study.

A limited number of young ladies will be received in the family and welcomed to share in all the comforts and privileges of a pleasant home. Application can be made at the above address.

MISS COMSTOCK'S,

NO. 32 WEST 40TH-ST.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND GERMAN BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.

Fall term commencing TUESDAY, Sept. 22, 1870.

An EXCLUSIVELY French department, (or French and German, if desired,) modeled after the best schools abroad, will be organized Oct. 1.

N. B.—No remission of care and talent for regular course of tuition in English and French.

Address by mail No. 32 West 40th-st.

Personal application after Sept. 5.

SEWARD INSTITUTE

FOR BOYS.

FLORIDA, ORANGE COUNTY, N. Y.

This well and favorably known institution, now in its twenty-third year of successful operation, offers peculiar advantages to a few select pupils. Fifteen is the limited number of boarders. For full particulars send for a catalogue.

T. G. SCHRIVER, A. M., Principal.
Hon. WM. H. SEWARD, President.

MRS. GARRETSON'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, NO. 58 WEST 47TH-ST.,

will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 20, 1870. Circulars may be obtained by application as above. Mrs. GARRETSON will be at home on and after Sept. 1.

A HOME SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.

At Orange Academy, Orange, N. J.
J. R. BURWOOD, Principal.

The school year, consisting of forty-five weeks, will commence on MONDAY, Sept. 5. Terms, $300 per annum. Music and French the only extras.

ST. JOHN'S SCHOOL FOR BOYS,

SING SING, N. Y.,
(formerly M. Churchill's school,)
Rev. J. BRECKENRIDGE GIBSON, A. M., RECTOR.

The next year will begin Sept. 20.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 88 Madison-av., between 28th and 29th sts., Will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.,

AN ENGLISH AND FRENCH FAMILY AND DAY SCHOOL.

Offers superior educational advantages and unsurpassed home accommodations.

Address C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

DR. VAN NORMAN'S

English, French and German Family and Day School for Young Ladies, Nos. 24 and 26 West 51st-st., New-York, will commence its fourteenth year, Sept. 22, 1870. Send for circular. Address at No. 26 West 51st-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY,

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y.

OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

A wide-awake, thorough-going School for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy.

MISSES PORTER AND CHAMPNEY,

FAMILY BOARDING SCHOOL,

OLD HADLEY, MASS.

The Fall Term commences on Wednesday, Sept. 14, 1870. For circulars address the Principals, Miss Charlotte W. Porter and Miss Rena Champney.

SUNNY-SIDE INSTITUTE.

MALDEN, Ulster County, N. Y.

School reopens on TUESDAY, Sept. 6. For terms, &c., apply to

D. A. WOLF, Principal.

SEDGWICK INSTITUTE,

Great Barrington, Mass., I. & J. BIRD, Principals. A select family school for twenty boys; superior in its location, its buildings and educational advantages.

MRS. SYLVANUS REED'S

FRENCH AND ENGLISH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES and CHILDREN, CORNER PARK-AV. and 38TH ST., (Murray Hill,) will reopen Tuesday, Sept. 20, 1870. Address as above.

MRS. WILLIAMES

English and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, 26 West 39th-st., will re-open THURSDAY, Sept. 22. Letters address as above.

A SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, NEW-HAVEN, Conn.; Dr. Shears, Principal; location, the open country, healthful and beautiful; a first-class school for boarding pupils, the younger class of whom are preferred, special care being given them; the thirty-fourth half-yearly session begins Aug. 8; early applications are desired; best references given in circulars.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH will continue

MRS. MACAULAY'S
BOARDING AND DAY-SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES, NOS. 275 and 277 MADISON-AV.

The school will open Sept. 21.

The Professors and teachers heretofore connected with it will be retained. Address as above.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, No. 167 Madison-av., New-York, will reopen Sept. 21. Thorough English course. French practically the language of the school and family. Class of belles lettres. Primary department. Infant class. Circulars sent on request.

Mr. and Mrs. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

COTTAGE HILL SEMINARY FOR young ladies, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Reopens Sept. 14. The best features of European and Home schools. Especial attention to Modern Languages, Music and Art. For the Studio, Mr. Fred. Rondel. Lewis' Gymnastics. Prospectus at Duttons', Broadway, or by post of the Rector, Rev. GEO. T. RIDER.

CHEGARAY INSTITUTE (ENGLISH and French) for young ladies and misses, boarding and day pupils, Nos. 1,527 and 1,529 Spruce-st., Philadelphia, Penn., will reopen Sept. 20. French is the language of the family, and is constantly spoken in the Institute. MME. D'HERVILLY, Principal.

A.—LESPINASSE FORT WASHINGTON INSTITUTE.—For young ladies. Opens Sept. 20. Graduating course for modern languages. Circulars at the office of G. Lespinasse, No. 25 Pine-st.

WALSH & LEROY,
No. 21 East 16th-st.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session of nineteen weeks opens Aug. 15; superior accommodations and advantages; location healthy; rates reasonable. For catalogues, send to the Principal, GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

HUDSON RIVER INSTITUTE AND CLAVERACK COLLEGE—A first-class boarding-school for both sexes; college course for ladies, and academic course for ladies and gentlemen; nine departments; term opens Sept. 5. Rev. ALONZO FLACK, A. M., President Claverack Col. Co., N. Y.

MME. C. MEARS, NO. 222 MADISON-av., New-York, three doors above 36th-st.; English, French and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will reopen on MONDAY, Sept. 26. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

ELMIRA FEMALE COLLEGE.—NEXT session begins Sept. 7. This well established College offers superior advantages at moderate charges. Send for a circular to Rev. A. W. COWLES, D. D., President, Elmira, N. Y.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY, NEAR Trenton, N. J. A first-class school for both sexes. Comfort and progress of students guaranteed. Total cost in common English per year, $210. Next term begins Sept. 1.

A BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for boys, of first-class location and character. The Murray Hill Institute, No. 58 Park-av., between 37th and 38th sts., Rev. JOSEPH D. HULL, Principal, opens its seventh year MONDAY, Sept. 19.

A FRENCH, ENGLISH AND LATIN Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, by Mlle. TARDIVEL, No. 240 West 23d-st., will reopen THURSDAY, Sept. 15. Unsurpassed accommodations for permanent boarders.

BEDFORD FEMALE INSTITUTE, Westchester County, N. Y., will reopen its fifteenth year, WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21, in charge of Rev. R. BOLTON. Terms, $250 per year. Circulars had of Mr. J. M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

AMENIA SEMINARY, AMENIA, N. Y.—Boarding-school for both sexes. Term opens Sept. 13, 1870.

S. T. FROST, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, Pittsfield, Mass.—Long-established and prosperous; solicits attention to its unrivaled advantages and moderate charges. Rev. C. V. SPEAR, Prin.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

RARITAN BAY SEMINARY, PERTH Amboy, N. J., Miss MANNING, Principal. Boarding and day school, for young ladies and children, will reopen Sept. 20. Address as above.

FAIRVIEW INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG Ladies, South Orange, N. J., reopens Sept. 13. Miss E. A. HAMMEKEN, Principal.

MISS RANNEY'S BOARDING AND Day School for young ladies, Elizabeth, N. J., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 21.

MISS BALLOW'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH SCHOOL for young ladies, No. 24 East 22d-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 22.

C. B. WARRING'S MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL for boys, Poughkeepsie, N. Y. Send for Circular.

UNION HALL, JAMAICA, L. I.—Seminary for Young Ladies. Re-opens Sept. 13. MISS STEVENS, Principal.

SCHOOL FURNITURE OF EVERY description, also several lots of second-hand school furniture, at ROBERT PATON & CO.'S, Manufacturers of school, church and lecture-room furniture, No. 26 Grove-st., N. Y.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR,
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
July 29, 1870.

Sealed Proposals, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods," will be received by the undersigned at No. 339 Canal-street, New-York City, until 12 o'clock, M., on Thursday, the 4th day of August next, for furnishing, in the quantities therein given, the articles named in the following list:

3,200 pairs 3 pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure, 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,600 pairs 2½ pt. white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,400 pairs 2½ pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
250 pairs 2 pt. scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh 5½ pounds.
2,700 pairs 3 pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,550 pairs 2½ pt. indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 yards Fancy List Blue Cloth.
10,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
7,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
175 dozen 8-4 Plaid Woolen Shawls.
210,000 yards 64 Square Standard Prints.
50,000 Indigo Blue Drilling, (best quality.)
25,000 yards ⅞ Good Ticking.
10,000 yards Indigo and Grey-mixed Satinets.
6,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
180,000 yards Standard Brown Sheeting, 4-4.
10,000 yards Heavy Cotton Duck, (for tents.)
18,000 yards Linsey.
25,000 yards Heavy Blue Twilled Flannel.
27,000 yards Heavy Red Twilled Flannel.
8,000 Hickory Shirts.
12,000 Red Flannel Shirts.
1,350 dozen Men's Heavy Wool Socks.
575 dozen Women's Heavy Wool Hose.
500 dozen Children's Heavy Wool Hose.
800 dozen plaid Cotton Handkerchiefs, (large.)
8,500 pounds of Yarn, assorted colors.
800 dozen Standard make, six-cord Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
800 dozen standard make, three-cord, enameled Spool Cotton, 200 yards, white or black.
1,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard, Nos. 25 and 30.
4,000 Men's Coats.
4,000 Men's Pants.
800 pair Men's Shoes.
400 pair Women's Shoes.
200 pair Children's Shoes.
5,000 Hats, either black or gray felt, black wool or military.
220 dozen Cast Steel Axes, 3 to 3½ pounds.
170 dozen Cast Steel Half Axes, 2 to 3 pounds.
1,500 Tinned Iron Kettles, 4, 6, 8 quarts.
4,000 Fry-pans, usual size for Indians.
400 dozen Tin-pans, pressed, 2, 4 and 6 quarts.
600 dozen Iron Table-spoons.
850 dozen Tin Cups, pints.
1,300 dozen Butcher-knives, cast steel, 6 inch blade, ebony handles.
150 dozen Tin Pails, 6 to 12 quarts, no covers.
90 dozen Hoes.
300 dozen Tin Plates.
330 dozen Ax-handles.
170 dozen Half Ax-handles.
20,000 pounds Tobacco.

Parties bidding are required to furnish a sample of each article bid for. The prices must be given without any modification or proposed modification whatever.

The right will be reserved to require none or a greater or less quantity of any of the articles than that specified in the above list, at the prices proposed.

All bids for furnishing said articles may be rejected at the option of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be rigidly inspected and compared with the samples by an agent or agents appointed for that purpose. Such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be bound to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or, if that is not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

Payments will be made for goods received on invoices thereof, certified by the agent or agents appointed to inspect them.

No bids will be considered from persons who have failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract.

No proposal will be considered that does not strictly comply with the following form:

"I (or we) hereby propose to furnish the Indian Department, according to the terms of the advertisement of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, dated July 29, 1870, the following articles at the prices thereto affixed (here insert the list of articles proposed to be furnished.) Said articles are to be delivered in New-York on or before the 20th day of August next; and if this proposal be accepted, I (or we) will, within five days thereafter, execute a contract accordingly, and give security satisfactory to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs for the faithful performance of the same."

Each proposal must be accompanied by a guarantee in the following form, to be signed by two responsible persons, whose sufficiency must be certified by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

"We hereby jointly and severally guarantee that the above bidder, (or bidders,) if a contract shall be awarded to him (or them) according to his (or their) bid or proposal, will execute a contract accordingly, and give the requisite security for the faithful performance of the same, as prescribed in the advertisement for Proposals for Indian Goods, dated July 29, 1870, and in the event of his (or their) failure so to do, we hereby agree and bind ourselves, our heirs, executors and administrators, to forfeit and pay to the United States, as damages, a sum not less than fifteen per cent. on the amount of said bid or proposal."

Bonds will be required in the amount of the bid for the faithful performance of the contract, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States Judge or District-Attorney.

E. S. PARKER,
Commissioner of Indian Affairs.

[Philadelphia *Press* and *Enquirer*, and *Washington Chronicle* and *Republican*, please copy and send bills to Office Indian Affairs, Washington, D. C.]

PROPOSALS FOR NAVAL MATERIAL.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
July 11, 1870.

Sealed proposals to furnish material for the Navy for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, will be received at this Bureau until 10 o'clock A. M. of the 5th of August next, at which time the proposals will be opened.

The proposals must be addressed to the "Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, Navy Department, Washington," and must be indorsed "Proposals for Materials for the Navy," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

Printed schedules for any class, together with instructions to bidders, giving the forms of proposal, of guarantee and of certificates of guarantors, will be furnished to such persons as desire to bid, on application to the Commandants of the respective navy-yards, and those of all the yards on application to the Bureau.

The Commandant of each navy-yard and the purchasing Paymaster of each station, will have a copy of the schedules of the other yards for examination only, in order that persons who intend to bid may judge whether it is desirable to make application for any of the classes of those yards.

The proposals must be for the whole of a class, and all applications for information or for the examination of samples must be made to the Commandants of the respective yards.

The proposal must be accompanied by a certificate from the Collector of Internal Revenue for the district in which the bidder resides, that he has a license to deal in the articles for which he proposes, and he must further show that he is a manufacturer of, or a regular dealer in the articles which he offers to supply. The guarantors must be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue for the district in which they reside.

The contract will be awarded to the person who makes the lowest bid and gives the guarantee required by law, the Navy Department, however, reserving the right to reject the lowest bid or any which it may deem exorbitant.

Sureties in the full amount will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility must be certified to the satisfaction of the Navy Department. As additional security, twenty per centum will be withheld from the amount of the bills until the contract shall have been completed, and eighty per centum of the amount of each bill, approved in triplicate by the Commandant of the respective yards, will be paid by the Paymaster of the station designated in the contract in funds or certificates, at the option of the Government, within ten days after the warrant for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

The classes of this Bureau are numbered and designated as follows:

No. 1—Flax Canvas, &c.	No. 12—Leather.
No. 2—Cotton Canvas, &c	No. 13—Soap and Tallow.
No. 3—Cotton Hammock Bag and Cot stuff.	No. 14—Ox Hides for rope.
	No. 15—Brushes.
No. 4—Iron and Steel.	No. 16—Ship Chandlery.
No. 5—Galley Iron.	No. 17—Tar and Tar Oil.
No. 7—Chain Iron.	No. 18—Stationery.
No. 8—Hardware.	No. 19—Dry Goods.
No. 9—Cooking Utensils.	No. 20—Firewood and Coal
No. 11—Tin and Zinc.	No. 21—Sand.

CHARLESTOWN NAVY-YARD.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 4, 8, 9, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 20.

BROOKLYN, NEW-YORK.
Classes Nos. 1, 2, 3, 8, 9, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

PHILADELPHIA.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

WASHINGTON.
Classes Nos. 2, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 20.

NORFOLK.
Classes Nos. 2, 3, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H.
Classes Nos. 2, 8, 12, 13, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21.

GOVERNMENT NOTICE.

BAHAMAS' MAIL CONTRACT.

Tenders addressed to the Colonial Secretary, Nassau, New-Providence, will be received by the Government of the Bahamas, until the 16th day of September next, for the conveyance by a steam vessel, or vessels, of Her Majesty's mails between Nassau and New-York.

The service will have to be performed either fortnightly, or every four weeks, as may be ultimately decided on by the Bahamas Government, and the parties tendering must consequently state the rate at which they are willing to contract for the different modes of service, or may tender for both, or may confine themselves to either separately. Every contract vessel must be of not less capacity than five hundred tons net measurement, *i. e.*, exclusive of space required for machinery, &c., of at least seven and one-half knots average speed, be able to accommodate at least thirty first-class passengers, if the service be a fortnightly one, and a proportionately larger number if monthly, with space for the stowage of from forty to sixty tons of cargo, and be of such a draught of water when loaded as to enable her in ordinary weather to enter the Harbor of Nassau for the purpose of landing and taking on board mails, passengers and freight.

A form of tender and the conditions of contract may be seen at the Secretary's office in Nassau, and at the office of H. B. M.'s Consul in New-York.

The proposed contract will commence in February next. By order of the Governor,

G. C. STRAHAN, Colonial Secretary.

COLONIAL SECRETARY'S OFFICE, 18th May, 1870.

PROPOSALS FOR COAL.

Sealed proposals for 450 tons of Lackawanna Anthracite Coal, will be received at the office of the Surgeon in charge at the United States Naval Hospital, Brooklyn, until the 10th day of August, 1870.

The coal to be of egg size, (suitable for steaming,) and of the best quality, each and every ton to be of 2,240 pounds weight. The whole quantity of coal to be delivered and stowed in the place assigned on the Hospital premises at such time or times as may be hereafter designated.

No proposal will be considered unless accompanied by a satisfactory guarantee signed by at least two responsible parties.

The contract to be awarded to the lowest responsible bidder; the bids to be submitted, by the undersigned, to the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, for approval.

S. JACKSON, Surgeon United States Navy.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

TWO GENTLEMEN, WILLING TO room together, will find a neatly-furnished front room in a private family, near Fulton Ferry. Also, a back parlor, suitable for a single gentleman; terms low. Apply at No. 135 Adams-st., Brooklyn.

BOARDING.—GOOD ROOMS AND FIRST-class board at No. 227 East 11th-st., near 2d-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SURF HOTEL,

Fire Island.

Through tickets and baggage checked foot of Roosevelt-st. 8 A. M. and 3½ P. M. D. S. S. SAMMIS.

PARK HOUSE, BLOOMFIELD, N. J.—Four elegant rooms to let for the balance of the season; good table and all appointments first-class; terms moderate; easy of access by Morris and Essex Railroad. Apply to J. W. HOWELL, Bloomfield, or to Lyman A. Jacobus & Co., No. 139 Duane-st., New-York.

NEPTUNE HOUSE—NEW ROCHELLE—Will remain open late into October to accommodate many that wish to be convenient to the City. Distance, 17½ miles per New-Haven Railroad. Trains running almost every hour. W. L. FISH.

COOPER HOUSE, OTSEGO LAKE, Cooperstown, N. Y., now open; elegantly furnished; gas, bells, billiards, croquet and archery grounds, boating, fishing, steam-boating, &c. Terms $3 per day. Address CHAS. A. WATKINS.

BOARD WANTED.

WANTED—BOARD IN A RESPECTABLE family at Brick Church Station, N. J., for a gentleman and his wife; permanency desired. Address A. W., Box No. 1,512 New-York Post-office.

PROPOSALS.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS,
NO. 237 BROADWAY.

TO CONTRACTORS.

Proposals, inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed with the title of the work and the name of the bidder written thereon, (also the number of the work, as in the advertisement,) will be received at this office until Tuesday, Aug. 9, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the following work:

No. 1. For paving Forty-second-street, from Tenth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 2. For paving Thirteenth-street, from First-avenue to East River, with stone blocks.

No. 3. For paving Forty-eighth-street, from Fifth to Sixth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 4. For paving Forty-sixth-street, from Ninth-avenue to Hudson River, with stone blocks.

No. 5. For paving Sixteenth-street, from Avenue C to First-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 6. For paving Fifteenth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 7. For paving Thirty-sixth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 8. For paving Fifty-fourth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 9. For paving Fifty-fifth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh-avenue, with stone blocks.

No. 10. For paving Fifty-sixth-street, from Ninth to Tenth-avenue.

No. 11. For sewer in Fifth-avenue, between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-fifth streets.

No. 12. For sewer in Hudson-street, between Canal and Vestry streets.

No. 13. For sewer in Thirty-sixth-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 14. For sewer in Thirty-seventh-street, between Third and Lexington avenues.

No. 15. For sewer in Greenwich-street, between Barrow and Morton streets, and Weehawken-street, between Christopher and West Tenth streets.

No. 16. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 1,) from Fifty-ninth to Seventy-seventh-street.

No. 17. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth avenue, (Section 2,) from Eighty-first to One Hundredth-street.

No. 18. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighth-avenue, (Section 3,) from One Hundredth-street to One Hundred and Twenty-second-street.

No. 19. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Eighty-first-street, from Ninth-avenue to River side Park.

No. 20. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Fifty-sixth-street, from Third to Sixth-avenue.

No. 21. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Sixty-sixth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 22. For curb, gutter, and flagging Fifty-ninth-street, from Eighth to Ninth-avenue.

No. 23. For curb, gutter, and flagging Mangin-street, from Stanton to Houston-street.

No. 24. For regulating, grading, curb, gutter, &c., Seventy-eighth-street, from First-avenue to Avenue A.

No. 25. For flagging Avenue A, from Seventeenth to Twenty-fourth-street.

Blank forms of proposals, together with the specifications and agreements, can be obtained on application at this office.

WILLIAM M. TWEED,
Commissioner.

NEW-YORK, July 28, 1870.

TENDERS IN DUPLICATE, MARKED on the envelope, "Tender for Metal," will be received by the Deputy Controller at Montreal until noon on Monday, 22d August next, for the purchase of about the under-mentioned quantities of iron in store in Canada, to be sold in any quantity to suit purchasers:

IRON ORDNANCE, SHOT, SHELL, CARRIAGES, PLATFORMS, TRUCKS AND OLD IRON.

Station.	Ordnance, cwts.	Shot, cwts.	Shell, cwts.	Cast Iron Platforms and Carriages, cwts.	Iron Trucks for Garrison Carriages, cwts.	Iron. Cast, cwts.	Iron. Scrap, cwts.	Iron. Wro't, cwts.
St. Helen's Island, Montreal	25,111	35,308	1,729	....	....	56	34	1
Quebec	10,120	19,736	4,869	1,947	85	..	..	..
Kingston	11,698	17,194	5,650	....	136	..	22	..
Toronto	204	137	....	....	33	..	..	..
Total	47,133	72,375	12,248	1,947	254	56	56	1

Total, 6,703¼ tons.

The guns, &c., may be seen on application at the Control Store Offices, Montreal, Quebec, Kingston and Toronto. The guns will be rendered unserviceable before delivery.

The metal to be removed at the purchaser's expense from the places where it is now lying.

Parties tendering will state the quantity they require.

A deposit of ten per cent. value must be made to the Control Pay-master by each tenderer, on it being notified to him that his tender has been accepted.

The whole of the metal must be removed on or before the 30th September next, payment in full being made prior to delivery.

Any further information can be obtained on application to the Deputy Controller, Montreal.

The Deputy Controller reserves the right of rejecting any or all of the tenders.

Forms of tenders can be obtained at the Control Offices above mentioned.

B. H. MARTINDALE,
Deputy Controller.

CONTROL OFFICE, CANADA,
MONTREAL, July 22, 1870.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

THE FIRM OF SMITH, GOULD, MARTIN & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

HENRY N. SMITH,
JAY GOULD,
HENRY H. MARTIN,
JAMES B. BACH.

LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.

This is to certify that the subscribers have formed a limited partnership, pursuant to the provisions of title 1, chapter 4, part 2, of the Revised Statutes of the State of New-York, and of the several acts amendatory thereof, for the transaction of lawful business within the State of New-York, to be conducted under the name or firm of WILLARD, MARTIN & BACH; the general nature of the business intended to be transacted is the Stock Brokerage business, wholly on commission, including the buying and selling, on commission, of stocks, bonds, gold and securities. The names of all the general and special partners interested therein, and their respective places of residence, are as follows: General partners—EDWARD K. WILLARD, HENRY H. MARTIN, of the City of New York, and JAMES B. BACH, of the City of Brooklyn, in the State of New-York. Special partners—WILLIAM M. TWEED, JAY GOULD and HENRY N. SMITH, all of said City of New-York. The amount of capital which each special partner has contributed to the common stock is as follows: WILLIAM M. TWEED, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; JAY GOULD, one hundred thousand dollars, in cash; and HENRY N. SMITH, one hundred thousand dollars in cash. The partnership is to commence on the 1st day of August, 1870, and will terminate on the 31st day of July, 1875.

EDWARD K. WILLARD, } General
HENRY H. MARTIN, } partners.
JAMES B. BACH, }
JAY GOULD, } Special
WILLIAM M. TWEED, } partners.
HENRY N. SMITH. }

U. S. Rev. stamps, 10c. canceled.

NOTICE.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 30, 1870.

The firm of SCHUYLER & DUMONT was dissolved by the death of SMITH A. SCHUYLER on the 27th inst.

ROBT. DUMONT.

No. 36 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

I have this day associated with me ROBERT S. DUMONT, and will continue the Custom-house Brokerage business under the firm name and style of ROBERT DUMONT & SON.

ROBT. DUMONT.

THE FIRM OF E. K. WILLARD & CO. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.

E. K. WILLARD.
G. WILLARD.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1, 1870.

TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED LADY TEACHER, a Normal graduate, desires a situation in the Eastern, Middle or Southern States as teacher of penmanship, higher mathematics, higher English, &c; would take charge of an academy; recommendations given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office, New-York City.

TEACHERS WANTED—LADIES, CATHolic, speaking Spanish, to go to South America; one as principal of a normal school, and one of a college. Address, stating terms, experience, and ability and references, his Excellency M. R. GARCIA, Lake Oscawana, near Peekskill, N. Y.

A LADY WELL QUALIFIED AND EX-perienced in teaching, would like a position in an academy or public school, to teach higher English and mathematics, or French, German and object lessons; will accept a place at the South. Address, stating terms, Box No. 135 Saugerties Post-office.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. T. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

A YOUNG LADY, GRADUATE OF A first-class institution, desires a situation as teacher in a family or seminary; competent to teach piano, Latin, elementary French and English. Address Box No. 23 Pittsfield, Mass.

TEACHERS WANTING POSITIONS in September should apply NOW. Application forms free. "AMERICAN SCHOOL INSTITUTE," No. 14 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A PRONOUNCED SUCCESS.
THRONGS TURNED AWAY.
EMMET
as
FRITZ VON VANDERSLINKINSTOFFEN,
THE GERMAN EMIGRANT,
in CHARLES GAYLER'S triumphantly successful comic and sensational character drama of
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
THE HIT OF THE SEASON!!!
EVERY SCENE RECEIVED WITH ENTHUSIASM!
EVERY SONG AND DANCE ENCORED!!
EVERYBODY DELIGHTED!!!

The management take pleasure in announcing the repetition of this

CHARMING AND POWERFUL ATTRACTION.
EVERY EVENING TILL FURTHER NOTICE.

Seats secured two weeks in advance.

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTREL HALL.

No. 585 Broadway.
AUG. 1, FOURTH WEEK OF
BUCKLEY'S SERENADERS
AND BURLESQUE OPERA.
EVERYTHING NEW.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

PNEUMATIC TUNNEL UNDER BROADWAY. 260 Broadway, corner Warren. Open 10 to 5.

THE TURF.

LONG BRANCH RACES.

MONMOUTH PARK.
$31,000.
FIVE DAYS.
THREE RACES EACH DAY,
commencing at 1 o'clock P. M.

SECOND DAY, TUESDAY, AUG. 2.
Mansion House Stakes, $2,200, 2 miles, 24 entries.
Club Purse, $700, all ages, 1¾ miles.
Americus Club Purse, $2,500, mile heats, 3 of 5.

THIRD DAY, WEDNESDAY, AUG. 3.
Grand steeple-chase handicap.
West End Hotel Stakes, $2,350, 1 mile, 31 entries.
Club Purse, $1,000, heats of 2 miles.

FOURTH DAY, THURSDAY, AUG. 4.
Robins' Stakes, $4,250, heats of 2 miles, 25 entries, and Three other races, with Gentlemen's Cup race.

LAST DAY, SATURDAY, AUG. 6.
Hurdle handicap, 2 miles, 8 hurdles.
Restoration Stakes, $6,500, 4-mile heats, 15 entries.
Tweed Purse, $1,000.

AMOS ROBINS, President.
WM. E. RAYNOR, Secretary.

The steamers PLYMOUTH ROCK and JESSE HOYT will leave Pier No. 28 Murray-st., North River, at 6¾ A. M., 9½ A. M. and 11 o'clock A. M., returning when the races are over. Passengers will reach the course in less than two hours.

NARRAGANSET STEAM-SHIP CO.

SPECIAL NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
LONG BRANCH RACES.

On the race days at Long Branch, on SATURDAY, July 30, and TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY following, the trains connecting at Sandy Hook with steamer PLYMOUTH ROCK from Pier No. 28 North River, foot of Murray-st., at 11 A. M., will not stop at Highlands and Seabright, as usual, but proceed direct to Long Branch and the Race-course at Oceanport. Fare to the Race-course $1. JAS. FISK, JR., President.

DANCING.

SAUSE'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

Private lessons given at any hour day or evening. Residence No. 237 East 10th-st.

MUSICAL.

PIANOS.—FIFTY SECOND-HAND PIANOS, of various makers, comprising square, upright and grands, in thorough order, for sale at low prices, by

CHICKERING & SONS,
No. 11 East 14th-st.,
Between Broadway and 5th-av.

A GREAT OFFER!!!

HORACE WATERS, NO. 481 BROADWAY, will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, at extremely low prices, for cash, during this month, or will take from $5 to $25 monthly until paid; the same to let, and rent money applied if purchased. New Chickering pianos to rent. Monthly installments received for same.

IF YOU WANT A GOOD PIANO CHEAP, call at MERRELL'S ware-room, No. 8 Union-square. Sold on installments or rented; customers suited; large stock; best makers; look before selecting elsewhere.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st. as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago express, drawing-room cars attached.
9:00 A. M. and 3:45 P. M., Special Saratoga Express trains with Drawing-room cars attached, and through to Saratoga without change in 5 hours and 50 minutes.
10:30 A. M., Special drawing-room car express for Chicago. No accommodation for way passengers except in drawing-room cars.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express, drawing-room cars attached.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express, drawing-room cars attached.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars through to Watertown, Syracuse and Canandaigua, (daily.)
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific express, with sleeping-cars attached for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for Louisville via Indianapolis, and for Buffalo and Rochester. This train will leave at 6 P. M. on Sundays.
11:00 P. M., Night express, sleeping-cars attached.
2:00 P. M., Hudson train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 4:15 and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05 and 10 A. M., 12:20, 1:30, 3, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10 and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
(9:00 A. M., Sunday train for Poughkeepsie.)

C. H. KENDRICK, Genl. Passenger Agent.
NEW-YORK, June 27, 1870.

SOUTH SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 30, 1870, from Roosevelt and Grand sts. Ferries.

8 A. M., Mail and Accommodation to Patchogue.
10 A. M., Babylon Accommodation, and all Stations.
11 A. M., Rockaway Excursion. This train will be put on June 20.
3:30 P. M., Express for Patchogue, connecting with stages for Belleport, Fire Place, and South Haven.
4:30 P. M., Accommodation for Patchogue.
5:30 P. M., Accommodation for Islip, and all Stations.
6:30 P. M., Accommodation for Merrick, and all Stations; on Saturdays, through to Babylon.
8 A. M., and 3:30 P. M. Express connects with boat at Babylon for Fire Island.

All trains connect at Valley Stream for Rockaway, except the 5:30 P. M. from New-York and the 6 A. M. train from Islip.

The Company have erected extensive buildings on Rockaway Beach, for refreshments and the convenience of excursionists.

Tickets to and from the Beach, $1.

For further particulars, see large time tables.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.

On and after MONDAY next, May 23, 1870, two express trains will leave depot corner of 26th-st. and 4th-av. as follows:

10½ A. M.—Railroad express.
3½ P. M.—Montreal express.

Sleeping coaches on night trains between New-York City and St. Albans, Vt.

J. C. BUCKHOUT, Superintendent.

ERIE RAILWAY. TRAINS LEAVE DEpots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., as follows:

Through Express Trains leave Chambers-st. at 8 A. M., 10 A. M., 5:30 P. M., and 7 P. M., daily. Leave 23d-st. at 7:45 A. M., 9:45 A. M. and 5:15 and 6:45 P. M., daily. New and improved drawing-room coaches will accompany the 10 A. M. train through to Buffalo, connecting at Hornellsville with magnificent sleeping-coaches running through to Cleveland and Galion. Sleeping-coaches will accompany the 8 A. M. train from Susquehanna to Buffalo; the 5:30 P. M. train from New-York to Buffalo, and the 7 P. M. train from New-York to Rochester, Buffalo and Cincinnati. An Emigrant train leaves daily at 7:45 P. M.

For Port Jervis and Way, *11:30 A. M. and 4:30 P. M. (23d-st., *11:15 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.)

For Middletown and Way, at 3:30 P. M., (23d-st., 3:15 P. M.;) and, Sundays only, 8:30 A. M., (23d-st., 8:15 A. M.)

For Greycourt and Way, at *8:30 A. M., (23d-st., *8:15 A. M.)

For Newburg and Way, at 8 A. M., 3:30 and 4:30 P. M., (23d-st., 7:45 A. M., 3:15 and 4:15 P. M.)

For Suffern and Way, 5 and 6 P. M. (23d-st., 4:45 and 5:45 P. M.) Theater train, *11:30 P. M., (23d-st., *11:45 P. M.)

For Paterson and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 and 11:45 A. M.; *1:45, 3:45, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 6:45, 10:15 A. M.; 12 M.; *1:45, 4, 5:15 and 6:45 P. M.

For Hackensack and Hillsdale, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 8:45 and 11:45 A. M.; ‡2:15, 3:45, ‡5:15, 5:45 and ‡6:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, 9 A. M., 12 M.; ‡2:15, 4, ‡5:15, 6 and ‡6:45 P. M.

For Piermont, Nyack, Monsey, and Way, from Twenty-third-street Depot, at 9:15 A. M.; †12:45, †3:15, 4:15, 4:45 and †6:15 P. M.; and Saturdays only, 11:45 P. M. From Chambers-street Depot, at 9:30 A. M.; †1, †3:30, 4:15, 4:30, 5 and †6:30 P. M.; Saturdays only, †12 midnight.

Tickets for passage and for apartments in drawing-room and sleeping-coaches can be obtained, and orders for the checking and transfer of baggage may be left at the Company's offices, Nos. 241, 529 and 957 Broadway; No. 205 Chambers-st.; No. 38 Greenwich-st.; corner of 125th-st. and 3d-av., Harlem; No. 338 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; depots foot of Chambers-st. and foot of 23d-st., New-York; No. 3 Exchange-place, and Long Dock Depot, Jersey City; and of the agents at the principal hotels.

L. D. RUCKER, General Superintend't.
WM. R. BARR, Gen'l Pass'r Agent.
JULY 5, 1870.

* Daily. ‡ For Hackensack only. † For Piermont and Nyack only.

WHITE MOUNTAINS, MOUNT MANSFIELD, LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG, LAKE WILLOUGHBY, MONTREAL and QUEBEC. FINEST SCENERY IN THE UNITED STATES. The route, via Connecticut River Valley, is 70 miles shorter than any other to the White Mountains.

Leave N. Y. via N. H. R. R. at 12½ (noon,) 3 or 8 P. M.

On SATURDAYS, the 12½ train (sleeping cars attached) goes through to the lake without stop.

By New-Haven steamers from Peck-slip at 11 P. M., and a NEW THROUGH TRAIN from New-Haven, passengers reach the White Mountains, Lakes, &c., pleasantly the Next Afternoon.

Maps and particulars in *Traveler's Official Railway Guide* and *Burt's Connecticut River Valley Guide*.

DUTCHESS AND COLUMBIA RAILROAD.—On and after WEDNESDAY, July 27, 1870, the trains on this road will leave Fishkill Landing for Matteawan, Glenham, Fishkill, Silver Lake, Lagrange, Verbank, Millbrook, Bangall, and Pine Plains, at 10:03 A. M., and 6:15 P. M., on arrival of trains leaving New-York via Hudson River Railroad, at 7 and 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

RETURNING,

leave Pine Plains at 6:25 A. M. and 4:50 P. M., connecting with trains on Hudson River Railroad, arriving in New-York at 11 A. M. and 9:30 P. M.

BENJ. STRONG, Superintendent.

AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

Corner of 23d-st. and 8th-av.
FOURTH WEEK
of the wonderful artist
KATHI LANNER
and her incomparable
VIENNOISE BALLET TROUPE.
Production of the new Comic Ballet Pantomime,
SITALA, THE JUGGLER'S DAUGHTER.
STILA...........KATHI LANNER
To commence with the popular Melange,
THE NATIONS.
EVERY EVENING UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE.

NOTICE.—During Mme. Lanner's engagement the Matinees will be discontinued.

Seats secured in advance at the box-office, also at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and Erie Railway ticket-office, corner of 23d-st. and Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.

WILL REOPEN ON MONDAY EVENING,
AUG. 15,
with
MR. JOSEPH JEFFERSON,
in his world-renowned character of
"RIP VAN WINKLE,"
in Boucicault's beautiful Legendary Drama of that name.

On the following and every Saturday evening will be produced a dramatization, in three acts, of Sir WALTER SCOTT'S EXQUISITE POEM OF THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

The box-sheet will be opened on Monday, Aug. 8, at the Theatre, and at Ditson's, No. 711 Broadway, when seats may be secured six days in advance.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT woman as good cook; understands baking, game, soups and making butter and deserts, and ice-cream if required; wishes the country; has good reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 11 James-st., corner of New Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant woman as cook; can do all kinds of good plain cooking, and no objection to assist in the coarse part of the washing, or to go to the country; the very best of reference can be given. Can be seen to be engaged at No. 244 West 29th-st., in candy-store.

WANTED—BY TWO YOUNG PROTESTANT women, situations together, one as cook, washer and ironer, the other as chambermaid and waitress; unexceptionable City references, and are very competent; no objection to the country. Call at No. 1,284 Broadway, second floor, near 33d-st.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., immediately, an experienced house-keeper, two chamber-maids and seamstresses, two laundresses, cooks of all kinds, nurses, waitresses, house-workers, and all American, French, English, Irish, German, Scotch, &c.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN a situation as cook; City or country; is a first-class cook; meats, game, soups, of all kinds, pastry, creams, &c.; good references. Call at No. 335 4th-av., near 25th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN about 30, a situation as chamber-maid and waitress or washing, or nurse and seamstress; very efficient; City or country; best City references. Call at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young woman as first-class cook in private family or boarding-house, City or country; can do all kinds French and English cooking, is good baker; good City references. Apply at No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS LAUNDRESS by a first-class woman and thorough laundress; can do French fluting, and everything that belongs to the business, in the best manner; country or City; best testimonials. Call at No. 337 4th-av.

WANTED—AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-av., situations for a large number of recommended, professed, Protestant and other cooks, wash and iron, nurses, seamstresses, young girls, as chambermaids, waitresses, laundresses, house-workers, &c.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young girl as first-class waitress, or chambermaid and sewing, in a private family; no objection to the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 133 West 28th-st., new No. 133

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as good cook; is willing to assist in the washing and ironing; the best of City reference given. Can be seen at her last place, No. 62 West 39th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GERMAN woman, a situation as cook and to assist in the washing and ironing in a small American family; wages no object. Call at No. 16 Forsyth-st., first floor, Room No. 2.

WANTED.—A THOROUGH DRESS-MAKER, with first-class references, would like to go into the country for the present month; will reduce terms one half. Address DRESS-MAKER, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE person who has had considerable experience in nursing, a situation in the same capacity; can furnish first-class City and country references as to capability, &c. Call at No. 27 Rutgers-st., third floor.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, a situation as seamstress in a private family; no objection to the country. Call at No. 8 East 14th-st., for three days.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS WAITRESS, with the best possible references, a situation as such in a private family; City or country; will assist in chamber-work. Apply at No. 495 5th-av.

WANTED—BY A LADY, A SITUATION AS companion and to make herself useful to ladies traveling or going abroad; would do fine sewing by the day. Address for three days J. H., No. 510 6th-av.

WANTED.—A GOOD LAUNDRESS WANTS ladies', gents' and family washing and fluting; good reference. Apply at No. 234 East 35th-st., third floor, west side.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A GOOD German girl to do general house-work. Call at 127 Norfolk-st., between Rivington and Stanton sts.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do upstairs work; is a good washer and ironer. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st.

AT CARPENTER'S EMPLOYMENT House, corner 11th-st. and 6th-av.—Wanted, servants, experienced, and girls lately landed, for excellent situations in City and country.

FAMILIES SUPPLIED WITH GOOD German and English servants at Mrs. MYERS', No. 309 Bowery, between 1st and 2d sts.

GERMAN FEMALE SERVANTS, CAPABLE and trustworthy, constantly to be found at No. 1 First-st. Mrs. LOWE.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a well-experienced man; is a first-class groom and careful driver, and can give good City reference as to honesty, capacity and sobriety. Can be seen at the stable of his last employer, No. 17 East 27th-st., where he has lived for the past six years.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom by a young man who perfectly understands driving, care of horses, harness, carriages, and handy about a gentleman's place; does not smoke nor drink; good reference. Address J. D., Box No. 212 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a man who thoroughly understands his business as a first-class man; best of City reference. Call on or address T. W., at R. Campbell's saddlery, No. 50 4th-av., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FRENCHman as first-class waiter in a private family; has the best of City references. Address, for two days, M. G., care of H. Grassole, tailor, No. 176 6th-av., between 12th and 13th sts.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN and groom, in City or country, by a single Protestant man; can milk; is willing to make himself useful; best of City reference. Address M. S., Box No. 193 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER IN a private family by a young man, late from Ireland; is a Protestant, and understands his business as a waiter perfectly, as his papers will certify. Address for three days C., waiter, No. 32 Essex-st.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG SINGLE MAN, A situation as coachman; understands his business, and is willing to make himself useful. Good reference; English. Address R. J., Box No. 197 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A MARRIED man as gardener; can drive and take care of horses; is a good farmer; not afraid of work; wife would take care of milk and butter. Address D. D., Box No. 218 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG MAN, A SITUAtion in a gentleman's place in the country; understands care of horses and gardening; will be found careful and obliging; is temperate; good reference. Address J. R., Box No. 191 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS WAITER BY a Protestant; good reference as to character and capability. Address WAITER, No. 41 University place.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A SUPERIOR American coachman, accustomed to work inside or out, and an excellent, experienced City driver. Call or address B., No. 147 Grand-st., New-York.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG GERMAN, A SITuation as coachman; good references if required. Address P. H., Box No. 204 *Times* Office.

HELP WANTED.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED PERSON to take care of an infant, capable of bringing it up by the bottle; best references required. Apply at No. 260 4th-av., between 21st and 22d sts., between 12 and 2 o'clock.

WANTED—A NUMBER OF SMART GIRLS, Protestant and others, of all nations, for City and country; good situations and highest wages. Apply at Mrs. WESLEY'S select Employment Agency, No. 111 4th-av., corner of 12th-st.

WANTED—AT BEDELL'S, NO. 340 4TH-AV., immediately for places vacant in City and country, all English, Irish, Scotch, German and French cooks, laundresses, chamber-maids, waiters, nurses, seamstresses, general work, &c.

WANTED—TWO YOUNG WOMEN, ONE AS lady's maid and seamstress, the other as seamstress and dress-maker, to operate. Apply, with recommendations, at BEDELL'S, No. 340 4th-av.

WANTED—A BOY ABOUT SIXTEEN years of age in a manufacturing and jobbing house. Apply by letter, in own handwriting, with names of references, to S. F., Box No. 5,460 Post-office.

HOTELS.

LICK HOUSE.

Corner Montgomery and Sutter sts.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA.
JNO. M. LAWLOR & CO., Proprietors.

THE MURDER MANIA.

(*Continued from First Page.*)

the prominent citizens and officials present were the Mayor of the City, Hon. A. OAKEY HALL; Hon. NOAH DAVIS, United States District-Attorney; Judges DALY and LARREMORE, of the Court of Common Pleas; Judges CARDOZO and INGRAHAM, of the Supreme Court; Police Commissioner BRENNAN, Hon. WM. HITCHMAN, AUGUST BELMONT, HENRY CLEWS, GEO. W. MCLEAN and many others. The services at the house commenced about 10 o'clock, previous to which the coffin containing the body had been removed to the front parlor and covered with a pall of fine Lyons velvet, which fell in folds to the floor, completely concealing the burial case from the eye. According to the Jewish custom, the coffin was constructed of plain sycamore wood and was entirely destitute of ornament of any kind. Silver candelabra were at the head and foot of the coffin, each containing a single candle which was kept burning from the time the body was put in the coffin until it was removed from the house. Rare flowers, in great abundance, wrought in wreaths, crowns and other emblematical devices—tributes from sympathizing friends—adorned the bier.

Rev. J. J. LYON, the Rabbi of the Portuguese Synagogue in Nineteenth-street, and brother-in-law of the deceased, performed the services at the house, which were very brief. After making a short prayer the Rabbi addressed those present upon the character of the deceased. "A mournful spectacle," said he, "is this we have to contemplate. A tyrant, murdered under similar circumstances, would excite grief and pity, and how much more does this case of our friend struck down by the hand of an assassin; a blow which brought down a doting father, a fond husband, a generous, upright man. His name was a synonym for honor and benevolence. In private life he was kind and affectionate; in public life kind and just. His charity was catholic, limited to no creed, race or nationality. He was descended from one of the oldest Portuguese families which were driven to this country by the Inquisition. He was brought up in the oldest synagogue in this City, and he was noted for his zeal and fidelity for it."

After a few remarks in praise of the benevolence of the deceased and the many bright traits of his character, the reverend gentleman closed as follows: "Death has come in the shape of a thief at night, without warning. The blow of the assassin could only reach his body, not his soul. The Lord has given, the Lord has taken away; blessed be the name of the Lord."

The coffin was then removed to the hearse, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Emanuel B. Hart, Samuel A. Lewis, John M. Lawrence, Henry Getterman, Mr. Sowharzman, G. S. Abecasis, Solomon L. Cohen, W. Rosenfeldt, Isaac Heran, Dr. Tuller.

While the body was carried to the hearse the Rabbi made the following prayer in Hebrew:

And when they carry him they say, and when the tabernacle setteth forward the Levite shall take it down, and when the tabernacle is to be pitched shall set it up, and the stranger that cometh nigh shall be put to death. And it came to pass when the ark set forward, then Moses said, rise up, Lord, and let Thine enemies be scattered, and let them that hate Thee flee before them. For He shall give His angels charge concerning thee, to guard thee in all thy ways. They shall bear thee on their hands lest thou dash thy foot against a stone. The Lord is a man of war; the Lord is his name. The Lord shall fight for you, and ye shall be silent.

The funeral procession as it left Twenty-third-street numbered nearly 100 carriages. Preceding the hearse were the officers of the Mount Sinai Hospital and the officers and children of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum. The male relatives and near friends followed the hearse in carriages, and after them the members of the Stock Exchange on foot; no ladies followed the remains to the cemetery. The procession passed through Twenty-third-street to Sixth-avenue, down Sixth-avenue to Nineteenth-street, through Nineteenth-street to Fifth-avenue, passing the synagogue, where the procession stopped about two minutes, according to custom; down Fifth-avenue to Tenth-street, thence to Avenue A, when one portion of the carriages crossed the ferry, and the remainder proceeded to Houston-street Ferry. They joined on the other side, and proceeded to the Jewish Cemetery, called Shearith Israel, opposite Cypress Hill, where, after the impressive ceremonies of the Jewish ritual, which were read by Rev. Mr. LYON, the remains were deposited in their final resting-place.

Judge Bedford to the Grand Jury on the Murder of Mr. Nathan.

In his charge to the Grand Jury at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, Judge BEDFORD made some timely allusions to the riot of murder and outrage which is now appalling this community.

We give this interesting document in full. His Honor said:

MR. FOREMAN AND GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: It is made my duty according to law to direct your attention especially to all offences against the Excise and Usury laws, the laws to preserve the purity of elections, the laws forbidding lotteries and the taking of illegal fees by public officers, and the law passed in 1860 to prevent frauds in the sale of tickets upon steamboats and other vessels. I must also inform you that it is a misdemeanor for any grand juror or officer of the Court to disclose the fact of an indictment having been found for felony against any person not in actual confinement, until such person shall be arrested. And now, gentlemen of the jury, I cannot take leave of you without reminding you of the great responsibility devolving upon you. You stand between the State and the accused, sworn to do justice to both, and to see that no injustice be done to either. Remember, without your action, no criminal, high or low, can be brought to trial and to judgment. In the language of another, "To you is committed the preservation of the peace of the county, the care of bringing to light, for examination, trial and punishment, all violence, outrage, indecency and terror—everything that may occasion danger, disturbance or dismay to the citizens. You are watchmen stationed by the laws to survey the conduct of your fellow-citizens, and to inquire when and by whom public authority has been violated, or the Constitution and the laws infringed." I make this quotation, for I think the time has come when every one of you, gentlemen, sworn as grand jurors, should fully realize the condition of things in this City. The lawless class are daily becoming more daring and reckless. They must be checked in their mad career. The protection of society and the future welfare of the Metropolis depend in great measure upon the prompt award of punishment for crime; and the people look to the authorities for protection. Let them not look in vain. Let every official in these trying times prove himself worthy of the people's confidence. But a day or two ago the law-abiding citizens of this City were appalled by the intelligence of a murder most cruel in its nature and most foul in its character, the very contemplation of which makes the heart grow sick, and each of us is irresistibly prompted to ask, "Can crime so fearful and atrocious be perpetrated in the very midst of a Christian community, embracing within its jurisdiction more than a million of souls, and where the religion of Heaven is preached and its holy mandates observed?" Ah! the startling, painful fact is too true. In one of the most quiet and orderly localities of this City a respected and respectable old gentleman, apparently without an enemy, beloved and admired by all who had the honor of his acquaintance, in his own private dwelling retires to rest, seeking repose from the labors of the day. About 12 o'clock on the night of this fearful murder the deceased was with his sons, and at midnight they parted. A few short hours later that father was a corpse, lying in a pool of his own blood. Thus far the murderers have succeeded in evading justice. But the people of this City may rest assured that if their detection be within the power of human agency they will be arrested; for the Police system, I am happy to say, is now under the guidance and direction of a most worthy citizen, an energetic and fearless official, Superintendent JOHN JOURDAN, who will, I know, see to it that every effort be put forth to arrest and punish the cowardly perpetrators of this most wicked deed, and that every nerve be strained until the majesty of the law be vindicated. And when the guilty ones are arrested and the evidence laid before you, the District-Attorney and his able assistants will do all in their power to aid you in arriving at a righteous conclusion; and when the final step—the trial—takes place, if it be before my learned associate, the Recorder, I know he will do his duty. Should it fall to my lot I trust I will do mine. Gentlemen, you may now retire and enter upon your duties.

Further Comments of the Press on the Twenty-Third-Street Murder.

The *Commercial Advertiser* of last evening says of the Nathan tragedy:

"We cannot dismiss this subject without referring to the shameful course of the *Sunday Mercury*, which outraged the feelings of the whole community by the shocking charges and insinuations made against a son of the deceased. What possible motive there was for this, it is impossible to conceive, and no censure is too severe for the cruelty and heartlessness and unexampled malice which dictated a report so elaborately sensational and unjust as that which so aroused the indignation of the community on Sunday."

The *Evening Post* says: "There is nothing of which men are more impatient than doubt; and they seek relief from it by leaping to a conclusion on the most imperfect grounds. The judicial calmness which waits to hear all the evidence, weighs and compares it impartially, and then only inclines with the balance of probabilities until truth is assured, is the rarest of intellectual virtues. In a momentous inquest like that now held over the atrocious murder of Mr. NATHAN, it is the proper office of the Press and of all good citizens to promote this quality in public opinion, to check the too impulsive course of the public mind, and to guide it judiciously, so that while it facilitates the inquiries of the proper and skilled authorities it will patiently await their discoveries, before passing a judgment which, if wrong, must be cruel, and if right must be a hindrance to the investigation. It is unfortunate that, in the case now pending, the Press has not confined itself to this obvious duty. Several of the City journals have published reports which were evidently framed with the purpose of directing suspicion to a particular person, and one or two of them have directly attempted to fix the crime by inferences upon him. A son of the murdered man, in the deepest affliction at the sudden loss of his father, finds himself accused at the same time of paracide. Fortunately for him, the reports on which the charge is founded are clearly proved to be false. The Police, who examined the house immediately on the discovery of the body, found no evidence whatever against Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN; his clothes had no marks of blood except those received while bending over the body of his murdered father; his feet left no tracks of blood, except as he ran from the body to give the alarm, and the appearances in the bath-room, which were said to show that the criminal was an inmate of the house, were really produced by the policemen, or by the attendants who prepared the body for burial. There is not the slightest indication beyond the assertion of a slanderous reporter, that the murderer was one 'who knew the house thoroughly,' or that the opening of the safe and the rifling of the body were mere tricks to make it appear he was a burglar. In short, there is no room in the case for a charge against any inmate of the house, so far as the facts are known to the public, and the discussions of the probable guilt of Mr. WASHINGTON NATHAN, which some journals have published, are a gratuitous and brutal invasion, not only of the rights of private character, but of the sacredness of family sorrow. The detectives, who know far more of the circumstances than any unofficial inquirer can or ought to ascertain, are convinced that the murder was done by a burglar, whose sole motive was plunder; but no journalist who has any regard for truth or for the decencies of his own position, would venture to cast even upon a professional burglar and known outlaw, an unwarranted suspicion of such an atrocious deed."

REAL'S CASE.

Refusal of Gov. Hoffman to Commute the Sentence of Death—How the Condemned Received the Tidings—Preparations for the Execution.

After a most desperate and persistent effort on the part of JOHN REAL's friends, they have failed to secure the commutation of the death sentence from Gov. HOFFMAN, and the condemned will therefore suffer the extreme penalty of the law on Friday next.

Ever since the Court of Appeals decided that REAL had no good ground for a new trial, and reaffirmed the verdict of "guilty of murder in the first degree," the counsel for the criminal, Ex-Judge STUART, has made a strenuous effort to secure his client's escape from the gallows. With this end in view, the counsel, aided by the prisoner's friends, proceeded to get up a monster petition in his favor, and also to arrange a series of affidavits for the purpose of clearing up or explaining certain points in REAL's case that had hitherto borne hard upon him when on trial. The petition was numerously signed, though it is not known exactly in what localities the signatures were obtained; and such of the affidavits as were considered important in their bearings upon the success of the appeal for commutation were, in part, given to the Press. Now that the entire effort has proved unavailing, it is needless to criticise either the affidavits or the petition, though there are matters connected with them that might be thoroughly exposed or confuted by a statement of the actual facts. Judge STUART, though already known as a shrewd criminal lawyer, manged to surprise his friends by the adroitly-worded and prepared statement recently published in REAL's name. The drift of the argument used was that Officer JOHN SMEDICK, who was murdered in so cowardly and willful a manner by REAL on the night of the 23d of July, 1868, was a man possessed of a spirit of petty tyranny, and that he had taken a dislike to REAL on political and personal grounds, and in the exercise of the brief authority given him as a Police officer had pursued REAL with bitter hate; that he had clubbed and beaten REAL on every possible occasion, and had procured his dismissal from several places of employment. It was also alleged that the officer had frequently threatened to kill REAL, and had taken every opportunity to carry his threats into execution.

As a matter of justice to the memory of SMEDICK, it is only necessary to say here that the superior officers in the Police Department, having pesonal cognizance of SMEDICK as an officer, all unite in saying that the murdered man was an excellent patrolman, and had incurred the hatred of the lawless gangs of ruffians which infested the Twenty-first Ward. He never shirked the responsibility of dispersing these gangs whenever he met them acting in a disorderly or unseemly manner, and the consequence was that he became a marked man. Those who ought to know say that REAL was quite prominent in his antagonism to SMEDICK, and was in no way backward in uttering his opinion and his threats, if he interfered with him.

Those who have read the evidence adduced before the Coroner, and the petit jury who tried him, need not be reminded that REAL was arrested first for disorderly conduct, by SMEDICK, and subsequently arraigned before a Magistrate for the assault committed upon the officer while in custody. REAL was held for trial and bailed. A day or two after, SMEDICK was assaulted by REAL, who a second time obtained his liberty on convenient bail and he signalized the event by attempting to shoot SMEDICK. For this he was arrested again by that officer, and locked up. He then threatened to repeat the experiment, and so notorious was the case that when an application was made to obtain bail, the District-Attorney expressed the opinion that it was a dangerous precedent and quite improper. Despite this fact, so strong was the political influence brought to bear that REAL was again released on bail, although he had made a threat that he "only wanted twenty-four hours to kill the ——." He fulfilled the threat and killed SMEDICK. The pretense recently set up that REAL was sorry for the homicide, and had surrendered himself quietly, is an absolute falsehood. On the night of the murder he freely confessed the crime, and remarked that "it served him d—d well right," and he "was sorry he hadn't done it before." He acted in a disorderly and defiant manner while in the cell on the night of the murder, and it was not until several weeks had elapsed that he appeared to entertain any doubt of his ultimate escape from the penalty of the law. As regards the reputation of SMEDICK, it is only necessary to say that the records on the Police books show that he had but few charges made against him before the Commissioners. He lost twenty days' pay in fines, and was twice reprimanded for minor offenses against the department regulations. Only one serious charge was ever preferred against him, and it was dismissed as groundless when an examination was made. The reputation of REAL needs no mention, as it was that of hundreds more like him yet prowling about the streets. He was a rowdy and a ruffian useful on election days and very ready for a row or a fight. Armed and protected as he supposed himself to be, he relied upon the power of partisan friends, already in office, to rescue him from the penalty which his willful murder of SMEDICK has so long called for.

HOW REAL RECEIVED THE NEWS.

As early as 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon the law partners of Judge STUART received the following telegram from him:

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 1, 1870.

The Governor has decided against a commutation, and has written an opinion. S. H. STUART.

The intelligence soon gained publicity, and when it came to the ears of Mr. MARK FINLEY, the Clerk of the Tombs Prison, he, in the absence of Warden STACOM, sent a messenger to Mr. STUART's office for reliable news, as REAL had already expressed great anxiety to know the result of the appeal. As soon as the messenger returned and confirmed the news that there was no hope for REAL, Mr. FINLEY reluctantly proceeded to his cell, in the condemned row. Scarcely had he made his appearance when REAL saw he had something to tell him, and he evidently lost hope as he gazed into the Clerk's compassionate face.

REAL—Is there any news about my case, Mr. FINLEY?

Mr. FINLEY—Yes, there is.

REAL—(Excitedly,) What is it?

Mr. FINLEY made no immediate answer, when REAL exclaimed,

"Tell me, Mr. FINLEY, tell me the truth."

Mr. FINLEY—I understand that Judge STUART has telegraphed that the Governor had decided not to interfere, and had written his reasons.

REAL—(Quietly,) All right, Mr. FINLEY, and after a pause he said, "Please tell the Sisters of Charity before they go. I would like to see them again."

The condemned man then turned and walked to the rear of his cell as if to break off the conversation.

Preparations are already made for the customary watch of Deputy Sheriffs, and the first relief will take charge of the prisoner in the name of the Sheriff this morning. The gallows will be erected in the old corner, near the female prison, and is the same instrument upon which FRIERY, FERRIS, O'BRIEN and REYNOLDS expiated their crimes. REAL, on the morning of REYNOLDS' execution, accompanied that criminal to the chapel for mass, and passed under the dangling rope that ended REYNOLDS' career a few hours after. He evidently had then lost all hope, and it is believed that he is resigned to the fate so long delayed.

AN OLD OFFENDER SENTENCED.

The Broadwell Shooting Case—Trial and Conviction of the Prisoner—Remarks of Judge Bedford.

The trial of SAMUEL P. BROADWELL for attempting to murder his wife, was commenced in the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before Judge BEDFORD, and resulted in the conviction and sentence of the prisoner. The offense was committed on the 18th May, and as the particulars of the case may possibly have been forgotten, though it attracted considerable attention at the time, we reproduce the facts as detailed in the trial yesterday. It appeared that upward of two years since the prisoner and his wife separated, and about two weeks prior to the shooting the latter became engaged as housekeeper for Mrs. ELIZABETH MCCONNELL and her husband, who had recently come into the possession of the Franklin-square House, No. 328 Pearl-street. In that capacity, Mrs. BROADWELL exhibited many excellent traits of character, as well as ability in the management of her manifold duties, and earned the hearty good-will of her employers. On the afternoon of Tuesday, the 17th of May, BROADWELL presented himself at the Franklin-square House, where his wife received him pleasantly, notwithstanding the disagreements which had produced the separation. He asked her to go and live with him, but she declined, stating that she had been better treated by her employers than by him, whereupon he became excited, and seized a chair, with which he endeavored to assault her. He was prevented from accomplishing his purpose only by the intervention of Mrs. MCCONNELL, who was present during the interview. The enraged husband could be induced to leave only on a promise of another interview whenever he thought proper to call. About 3 o'clock on the following afternoon he again made his appearance at the Franklin-square House, and was met at the door by Mrs. MCCONNELL, who, bearing in mind his violent conduct on the previous occasion, properly refused to give him admission. The prisoner, however, was not to be foiled in his intentions, and rudely pushed Mrs. MCCONNELL aside, and entered the dining-room. It does not appear that either of the women were apprehensive of violence at his hands, for they paid little attention to his presence until he demanded of his wife that she leave her employment and live with him again. She again refused, and, as his manner now became much excited, the landlady desired him to leave, accompanying the request with a threat of his arrest. An angry altercation ensued, when the prisoner suddenly produced a revolver and fired upon the women. The bullet passed Mrs. MCCONNELL, and struck Mrs. BROADWELL in the abdomen, rendering her immediately insensible. She was promptly conveyed to the Oak-street Police Station, where surgical aid was procured, and her condition was then pronounced hopeless. After a few weeks, however, she rallied, and is now out of all danger, though the effects of the wound are still visible on her impaired constitution. After the shooting the prisoner fled, but was subsequently arrested, and when arraigned at the Tombs evinced an utter indifference at the atrocious deed which he had committed. He was arraigned on the charge at the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, when the facts just stated were developed anew. It was alleged by his counsel that the prisoner was prompted to the course he took by a suspicion of infidelity on the part of his wife, but this allegation was promptly refuted by the evidence of Mrs. BROADWELL herself, who testified that she was induced to agree to a separation solely on account of the gross ill-treatment to which she was continually subjected by the prisoner. The jury returned a verdict of guilty, with a recommendation to mercy. Judge BEDFORD, in passing sentence, expressed his concurrence in the verdict of guilty rendered by the jury, but was at a loss to understand what prompted them to recommend the prisoner to mercy. He regarded the offense as a deliberate attempt at murder, which ought to have been visited with the extremest punishment. However, he said he could not ignore that recommendation, and reduced the term of imprisonment he intended to impose on the prisoner, from seven years to four years in the State Prison. BROADWELL, who seemed conscious of the seriousness of the position in which he was placed, was then removed in custody.

MORE BLOODY TRAGEDIES.

A German Baker Kills a Man in Self-Defence—Ante-Mortem Examination in the McLaughlin Case—Other Cases.

The murder of Mr. BENJAMIN NATHAN, with its attendant mysteries and perplexities, seems to have opened a new series of homicidal affrays in this City. The Police report several instances where the victims will either die at an early date, or have already expired from the wounds sustained.

The latest instance of homicide occurred yesterday morning, at an early hour, in the bakeshop of ADAM LANGFRIED, at No. 514 East Fourteenth-street, when the proprietor stabbed and almost instantly killed an assailant. It appears that a gang of young ruffians, made up of JAMES FINGLETON, PATRICK REILLY, THOMAS SANDS and JOSEPH REILLY, were on the rampage during Sunday night and became somewhat intoxicated, which added greatly to their spirit of combativeness and lawlessness. After running about the Seventeenth Ward for several hours, the gang chanced to pass LANGFRIELD's bakery, and seeing the basement open and the proprietor at work getting out his morning batch of bread, they descended the steps and in an insolent manner demanded a present of some buns. The baker naturally declined to comply with the demand, and some angry words passed between him and the intruders, which ended in the gang making a wholly unprovoked assault upon Mr. LANGFRIED. They were proceeding to maltreat him in the brutal and cowardly way usual with street ruffians, and evinced a determination to take dire vengeance upon the baker for his refusal to part with his lawful property. LANGFRIED seeing the odds were against him, seized an old musket which had a bayonet fixed upon it, and in the struggle which immediately ensued thrust the bayonet into the left breast of JAMES FINGLETON, a few inches from the region of the heart, the wound causing almost instant death. The remainder of the gang then retreated from the bakery and shouted for the Police. Their calls were heard by Officer JOHN KELLY, of the Seventeenth Precinct, who at once proceeded to the scene of the homicide and arrested LANGFRIED, who offered no resistance, merely remarking that he had acted in defense of his own life, and had no intention of taking that of his assailant. When interrogated in the Station-house the prisoner stated that he had seized the musket in a moment of desperation, and merely used it in a blind way when receiving the rush made upon him by the four young ruffians. The body of FINGLETON was removed to the Seventeenth Precinct Police Station, where it remained yesterday, through the day, awaiting the action of Coroner FLYNN, who had been notified of the occurrence. FINGLETON, the deceased, was a native of Ireland, aged twenty-fifth. He resided at No. 510 East Fifteenth-street, and the Police state that they have reason to believe that he was of intemperate and disorderly habits. ADAM LANGFRIED, the baker, is a native of Germany, and is spoken well of by his neighbors as a quiet and peaceable man. The fact is, that there exists considerable bad blood just now between the German and Irish residents of the City, especially those of the lower classes of society. The sympathy already manifested for France by the Fenians and their invisible warriors has given direction to the lawlessness that prevails in the City. The tragedy at Shady Side, N. J., full details of which were given in the TIMES of yesterday, had its source in this foolish and headstrong prejudice held by the Irish against all Germans. The German residents fully appreciate the situation, and though naturally peaceable and inoffensive, they are prompt and ready in action when threatened or assailed.

Coroner FLYNN decided yesterday to postpone the inquest until Friday next, and Dr. SHINE made a post-mortem examination of the remains. He found a stab wound in the chest five inches to the left of the median line in the fourth intricordal space. On opening the thorax the wound was found to extend through the border of the left lung, the pericardium and the left anicle of the heart, and also through the aorta inot the right lung. No evidence was taken, but the following statements were made by PATRICK REILLY and the baker:

PATRICK REILLY, of No. 530 East Fourteenth-street, stated that he and the deceased, with two others, had been out all night, drinking freely, at a place in Avenue B. In passing the bakery they entered and asked for bread, and on being refused FINGLETON took a loaf, for which the owner demanded payment, which was refused. A dispute arose, during which LANGFRIED attempted to eject the party. PETER RITCHIE and GOTTLIEB BOWER, friends of the baker, seized some weapons and attempted to aid LANGFRIED, when all four of the party made an onslaught on LANGFRIED. RITCHIE and BOWER, being alarmed, ran away and hid themselves, leaving LANGFRIED to contend alone with his assailants.

LANGFRIED, upon being questioned, said that it was not until finding himself overpowered by armed men that he used the bayonet attached to an old gun which he had kept in the house for several years.

When the deceased was stabbed his friends took him to the alley-way of No. 504 East Fourteenth-street, where he was soon afterward found dead.

Mention was made in yesterday's TIMES that a free fight occurred on Sunday morning in the tenement-house No. 592 Second-avenue, between JOHN MCLAUGHLIN and several other of the tenants, and it is expected that MCLAUGHLIN, who received five stab wounds, will not survive, the Coroners being notified yesterday to hold his ante-mortem examination. MARY SHEEHAN, the landlady or housekeeper, had a quarrel with Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, and the dispute gathered such volume that it soon embraced PETER HALEY, JOHN REED and DOMINICK BRENNAN, also occupants of apartments in the premises. According to the statements of Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN, the door of her room was broken open by Mrs. SHEEHAN, who was followed by REED. They then assaulted MCLAUGHLIN in revenge for some angry words which he had uttered, and they were reinforced during the fight by HALEY and BRENNAN, the latter carrying a large knife or sword-bayonet in his hand. Mrs. MCLAUGHLIN endeavored to take the weapon from his hand, but she proved unsuccessful. Her husband was then stabbed in the abdomen once, in the left side twice, once in the breast and once in the arm. He became speedily very weak from the effects of his wounds and loss of blood, and was subsequently removed to Bellevue Hospital, where he lingers in a precarious condition. All of the assailants were arrested—BRENNAN as the principal and the others as accessories—and they were arraigned before Justice BIXBY, at the Yorkville Court, and were remanded to prison. Yesterday afternoon Coroner FLYNN proceeded to Bellevue Hospital, and took the ante-mortem statement of the sufferer. He related no new facts, but gave the story substantially as narrated in yesterday's TIMES. The jury held BRENNAN responsible, and he was remanded by the Coroner. The other prisoners are detained to await results.

PATRICK CUSICK, the man who stabbed JOHN CAMPBELL, on Sunday night, was arraigned, yesterday, before Justice SHANDLEY, at the Tombs. Officer BOLSTER, of the Fifth Ward Police, testified that while on duty in Washington-street, he heard the cry of murder, and running down found two men struggling desperately in front of No. 448. He struck a match, and by the light thus afforded saw CUSICK with his right arm around CAMPBELL's neck, and with his left endeavoring to stab his victim with a large knife. He rushed in, and with a blow from his club dashed the knife from CUSICK's hand, only to find that CAMPBELL had been already stabbed twice in the arm and once in the hip, the latter wound being deemed a dangerous one. The Magistrate remanded CUSICK to await the result of the injuries sustained by CAMPBELL, who is now an inmate of the Park Hospital. What the quarrel was about could not be learned.

ELLEN TRAINOR, a young woman who resides at No. 86 James-street, became somewhat enraged with THOMAS DODD, of No. 86 Batavia-street, on Sunday night, and drew a pocket-knife, with which she stabbed him in the neck, inflicting what might have been a very dangerous wound, it being very near to the jugular vein. She was arrested and taken before Justice SHANDLEY, yesterday morning, at the Tombs, where, despite her plea of self-defense, she was held to answer the charge of felonious assault.

BERNARD MADDEN, of No. 172 Elizabeth-street, was yesterday locked up at the Tombs for chasing EDWARD MATTHEWS through the streets on Sunday and threatening to take his life with a dagger.

Yesterday in the Harlem Police Court, Justice MCQUADE committed OWEN LYNCH, in default of bail, for assaulting and attempting to stab with a dirk knife Officer O'BRIEN, of the Thirtieth Precinct, on Sunday evening.

An affray occurred last evening in Ludlow-street, near Stanton-street, during which GEO. EIDELL, of No. 116 Ludlow-street, stabbed JACOB SCHNIDER, of No. 254 East Houston-street, in the left breast, inflicting a serious wound. The assailant was arrested by Officer MCSHERRY, of the Tenth Precinct, and was locked up in the Eldridge-Street Police Station.

At a late hour last night a fracas occurred at the liquor-store No. 179 West Houston-street, during which JOHN H. STURKE, the proprietor, stabbed JOHN O'HARA, of No. 183 West Houston-street, in the side, inflicting a serious wound. The assailant was arrested and locked up in the Twenty-eighth Precinct Station-house.

At a still later hour another disturbance occurred in the saloon of AUGUST BOSSING, No. 283 Avenue C, when JOHN DUGAN attacked the proprietor with a club, beating him badly about the head. DUGAN was arrested and locked up in the Eighteenth Precinct station-house.

The Reported Homicide at Bull's Ferry—The Injured Man Recovering.

The statement of JOHN EFLER, the keeper of a lager-beer saloon at Bull's Ferry, N. J., made to an officer of the Twenty-eighth Precinct, New-York, on Sunday, to the effect that he had killed an Irishman in his saloon on that morning, turns out to be incorrect. Our reporter visited the scene of the supposed murder yesterday afternoon, and instead of seeing the saloon closed and the neighbors assembled in little knots discussing the details of the tragedy in solemn whispers, he found to his surprise a crowd of pleasure seekers on the premises, enjoying a picnic, and EFLER's establishment in full blast. On announcing the object of his visit to the landlady, Mrs. EFLER, our reporter received the following statement of the fracas from her, which, as will be seen, divests the quarrel of any tragic character. Mrs. EFLER in substance said that about 10 o'clock on Sunday morning, an Irishman, named EDWARD MURPHY, entered the saloon intoxicated, and invited DAVID ABBOTT and JAMES RAPPE, who were present, to take a drink. They refused, whereupon MURPHY struck ABBOTT a blow that felled him. He then asked EFLER for a drink, which was not given him. Mrs. EFLER denied him a like request. MURPHY next ran outside the house, and, throwing off his coat, picked up a large stone, and, rushing back to the bar-room, threatened to strike Mrs. EFLER's if she did not give him a drink. While holding the stone in very unpleasant proximity to Mrs. EFLER's face, her husband came up behind MURPHY, and struck him a powerful blow on the side of the head with a club, and he fell senseless to the floor. Thinking MURPHY was killed, EFLER ran upstairs and hid for a while, as he expected the friends of his victim would summarily avenge his supposed death. After deliberating a few moments, EFLER stealthily reached the shore, and rode over to New-York, where he surrendered himself to the Police, believing that MURPHY was dead. In the meantime, some of the friends of MURPHY arrived, and having partially revived him by cold water applications, carried him home about half a mile distant. Yesterday, Dr. DE GRAFF, of Union Hill, and Justice BOWE, of Guttenberg, visited the residence of the injured man, whose condition was found to have improved. Justice BOWE states that MURPHY told him he had no recollection of the bloody affair whatever, and felt sorry for what had occurred. He does not intend to punish EFLER, but only desires he will attend to his wants while confined to his bed. In the afternoon two New-York Police officers visited the saloon as well as MURPHY's residence, and having satisfied themselves that no murder was committed promised to secure the release of EFLER in the evening, provided a Jersey Justice of the Peace would put in an appearance. The statement that the Irish people in the vicinity collected around the saloon and clamored for the blood of EFLER is purely a fabrication. Dr. DE GRAFF is of the opinion that MURPHY will recover.

THE RURAL DISTRICTS.

Robbery and Probable Murder—An Old Man Beaten Nearly to Death.

Bethel, Sullivan County, N. Y., was the scene of an attempted robbery and probable murder, on Sunday morning, of a wealthy farmer named MCALLISTER, residing near that place, who is supposed to have considerable money in his possession. On Saturday himself and family went away from home, leaving no one but an old man named JOSEPH COYT, and a servant girl, in charge of the house. About 1 o'clock the house was entered by parties, it is supposed intent on robbery. The old man occupied a bedroom on the ground floor, while the servant-girl slept in an upper room. It is supposed that COYT, awakened by the parties entering, sprang out of his bed to ascertain what was going on, when he was met by the villians, one of whom felled him by a blow with an ax, knocking him senseless to the floor. The servant-girl hearing the tumult below, jumped out of a second story window, badly injuring herself by the fall, and secreted herself in a lot near by until the villians departed. She then ran to a neighbor's and roused the people, and told the story. They at once proceeded to the house of MCALLISTER, and on opening the door beheld a sight which filled them with horror. There, apparently dead, lying upon the floor surrounded by a pool of blood, was the body of the old man. His nose was cut off and fearful gashes in the cheek, head and back of the neck, inflicted by the ax, showed the desperate nature of the conflict, and that the wretches had not only expected to rob the house, but kill the inmates. It is probable the noise of the servant-girl escaping alarmed them, as they fled shortly after, and took no booty. At last accounts COYT was still insensible, and it is hardly probable that he will recover. No clue to the murderers has been obtained.

The Late Hanging Affair Near William's Bridge—Suspicions of Foul Play.

It was stated about a week ago, that Mrs. SARAH COOPER, a young woman and reported wife of OSEOLA COOPER, a half-breed Indian, had been found dead hanging from a beam in the attic of their dwelling, near William's Bridge, Westchester County; and that from the testimony adduced before Coroner BATHGATE, it was supposed that the deceased had committed suicide, in consequence of having been requested by her husband to wash a duster belonging to an acquaintance of the family, and a verdict was rendered to that effect. It was intimated at the same time that the deceased was without any friends except her husband and his immediate relatives. The notice of the so-called suicide in the City journals, however, had the effect of bringing forward her father, sisters, and other relatives, to the scene of the tragedy; and they now demand of the authorities that a thorough investigation be made as to the true cause of the death of the deceased. It is asserted that a few days before her death, the deceased saw one of her sisters and promised to make the latter a visit in the course of three or four days from that time. The relatives of the deceased construe the facts that they received no notice of her death, and the intimation that she had no relatives, into suspicious circumstances of foul play, and for that reason they have obtained authority and made arrangements to have the body exhumed and a chemical analysis of the stomach, as well as a surgical examination of the remains made. Sergt. STEERS, of the West Farms Police, who cut down the body of the deceased, and made a careful and minute examination of the body and of the place where it was found, and all the surroundings, expresses his firm convictions that the deceased did commit suicide, and that the feeling manifested arises, in a great measure, from the fact that she married a man of color, either of Indian or African blood.

A Bar-Room Affray in Brooklyn—Man Stabbed with a Chisel.

Last evening PATRICK HIGGINS and JOHN CHOILE entered the saloon of Mr. WINZINGER, No. 243 Atlantic-street, and after partaking of refreshments, kicked up a row when asked to pay. The lady of the establishment ventured to remonstrate, and received, by way of answer, a blow on the right eye with a chisel. Her husband rushed to her assistance, but he was even more severely dealt with than she had been. He received two stabs in the breast which may, it is feared, prove fatal. The assailants were arrested.

ARMY AND NAVY RECORD.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 1.—The United States steamer *Quinnebaug* was put out of commission, at Norfolk, on Friday, and her officers and crew paid off. Lieut. Ezra Leonard died at the Naval Hospital at Chelsea, Mass., on the 29th ult. Lieut.-Commander McCurley is ordered to the Hydrographic Office; Chief Engineer Barry to the *California*, and First Assistant Engineer Sprague from the Boston Navy-yard to the *California*. Capt. Geo. B. Carse, of the Forty-fifth Infantry, unassigned, has been, by the direction of the President, ordered to be placed on the list to be retired, under the provisions of the act recently passed. This is in consequence of wounds received at Chancellorsville. Lieut.-Col. McIntosh unassigned, incapacitated for active service owing to the amputation of a leg, resulting from wounds received at Winchester, has been placed on the list of retired officers with the full rank of Brigadier-General. Capt. Van Antwerp is assigned to the Schuylkill Arsenal, Pennsylvania, and ordered to Philadelphia to relieve Capt. Gill, the latter to proceed to Fort Union, New-Mexico. Capt. Alligood, on the breaking up of the Quartermaster's Department at Fortress Monroe, will proceed to Baltimore and take station there as Military Storekeeper and Acting Assistant Quartermaster. Capt. Rogers is relieved from duty in the Military District of Missouri and assigned to the Quartermaster's Department at Jeffersonville, Ind. Capt. Sawyer is assigned to San Antonio. Capt. Barrett is assigned to the Military Division of the Pacific.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—The market for American Securities and Stocks opened steady—the latter easier, and closed quiet and steady. The course of the market during the day is shown in the following table:

	11 A. M.	1 P. M.	4½ P. M.
Consols for money	89⅜	....	89⅜
Consols for account	89⅜	....	89⅜
U. S. 5-20s of 1862	83	....	83
U. S. 5-20s of 1865, old	82½	....	82½
U. S. 5-20s of 1867	82	....	82
U. S. 10-40s	80	....	80½
Ill. Central Railroad shares	103	104	103
Erie Railway shares	15½	....	15½
At. & Gt. West'n R. R. shares	21	....	21

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 1—4½ P. M.—COTTON—The market opened firm and closed buoyant. Middling Uplands opened at 7⅝d., and closed at 7¾d.@8d.; Middling Orleans opened at 7⅞d., and closed at 8⅛d.@8¼d. The sales of the day have been 15,000 bales, of which 4,000 were taken for speculation and export. The cotton arrival contracts have been nearly all arranged. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 9s. 9d.@9s. 10d. per cental for No. 2 Red Western; 10s. 7d.@10s. 8d. for Red Winter. Corn 36s. 6d. per quarter for No. 2 new Mixed Western. Flour, 26s.@28s. 6d. ꝑ bbl. for Western Canal. PRODUCE—Tallow, 45s. 3d. ꝑ cwt.

LONDON, Aug. 1.—TALLOW dull at 45s. 6d. ꝑ cwt. LINSEED-OIL easier at £30 10s. ꝑ ton, closing dull. Spirits TURPENTINE firm; 30s. 6d.@31s. ꝑ cwt., closing still firmer at 31s. Refined PETROLEUM firmer at 1s. 6d.

PARIS, Aug. 1.—The Bourse opened quiet at 66f. 40c. for Rentes, and closed firm at 66f. 42c. for Rentes.

ANTWERP, Aug. 1.—PETROLEUM opened heavy.

HAVRE, Aug. 1.—COTTON—The market opened at 94f. ꝑ cwt. for Tres Ordinaire, on the spot.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—FLOUR steady and unchanged; sales 2,000 bbls. at $7 50 for No. 1 Spring, $8 25 for Amber Winter, $8 75 for White, $9 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT firm but dull; sales 7,500 bushels No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 45. CORN dull; sales 14,000 bushels at 94c., and car lots, 98c. OATS quiet; 60c.@63c. for Canada and Western. RYE nominal. CORN-MEAL—$2 15 for Bolted and $2 05 for Unbolted ꝑ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $20; Ship-stuffs, $25; Middlings, $30@$33 ꝑ ton. Canal FREIGHTS—Wheat, 7½c.; Corn and Rye, 7c.; Oats, 4½c. to New-York. Lumber, $3 25 to the Hudson; $4 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston, 63c.; to New-York, 48c.; to Albany, 46c.; Grain and Mill-feed to Boston, $6 30; to New-York, $4 80; to Albany, $4 60, ꝑ ton. Lake IMPORTS—80,000 bushels Wheat, 18,500 bushels Corn, 6,100 bushels Barley, 3,652,000 feet Lumber. Canal EXPORTS—2,080 bbls. Flour, 56,000 bushels Wheat, 2,000 bushels Corn, 1,952,000 feet Lumber.

CHICAGO, Ill., Aug. 1.—EXCHANGE unchanged. FLOUR firmer and unchanged. WHEAT firmer at $1 25½ for No. 2; during the afternoon fairly active at $1 26 bid, seller August. CORN dull at 82¾c. for No. 2; during the afternoon, 83c.@83¼c., seller August. OATS quiet and steady at 43¼c. for No. 2. RYE more active and higher at 81c. for No. 2. BARLEY quiet at $1 07@$1 10 for No. 2. PROVISIONS quiet. Mess PORK, $29 50@$30. LARD 16¼c.@16¾c.; Dry-salted Shoulders, 15c.; Short Rib Middles, 15¾c.@16c. Live HOGS active and a shade firmer at $9 37½@$9 90 for fair to choice. CATTLE quiet at $3 50@$8 50 for Texan Cows to choice Steers. RECEIPTS—6,000 bbls. Flour, 45,000 bushels Wheat, 114,000 bushels Corn, 66,000 bushels Oats, 3,800 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley. SHIPMENTS—5,500 bbls. Flour, 78,000 bushels Wheat, 52,000 bushels Corn, 71,000 bushels Oats, 1,500 bushels Barley. FREIGHTS dull.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 1.—COTTON—Small supply; Middling Uplands, 19¾c. BARK unchanged. FLOUR dull; Superfine $5@$5 75; Extra, $5 75@$6 25; No 1 Western Extra Family, $6@$7 25; Pennsylvania do., $7@$7 50; Indiana and Ohio do., $6 75@$7 50; Fancy Brands, $7 62½@$8. WHEAT dull at $1 65 for Old Pennsylvania Red; $1 62c. for Ohio do.; $1 57@$1 60 for New Indiana; $1 50@$1 55 for New Delaware. RYE steady at $1 10@$1 12. CORN dull; Yellow, $1 07@$1 10; Mixed, $1@$1 04. OATS dull; State, 63c.@64c.; Delaware, 58c. COFFEE—None in first hands. SUGAR very quiet; Fair and Good Refining Cuba, 9¾c.@10c. PROVISIONS unchanged. Mess PORK steady at $31. LARD held at 17¼c.@17½c. PETROLEUM unsettled and nominal at 25c. for Refined. WHISKY dull; Western iron, $1 03@$1 04.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 1.—TOBACCO steady. COTTON quiet. FLOUR quiet, with a good demand for low grades; Fall Superfine, $4 50@$4 75; Extra, $5@$5 25; Double Extra, $5 50@$5 75; Treble Extra, $6@$6 25. WHEAT dull; No. 2 Fall Red, $1 15@$1 18; No. 1 Fall Red, $1 20@$1 25; Choice, $1 30@$1 35. CORN dull; Yellow, 80c.; White, 90c.@94c. OATS quiet at 40c.@43c. for new; 45c.@48c. for old. RYE quiet at 75c.@80c. HIGHWINES heavy. PROVISIONS dull. PORK, $31. BACON—Shoulders, 14¼c.@14¾c. HAMS, 28c. LARD dull at 16½c. at retail. CATTLE—Best grades firm at $6@$7 50 for Choice to Extra. HOGS scarce and wanted at $8 50@$9 10. RECEIPTS—Flour, 4,200 bbls.; Wheat, 63,000 bushels; Corn, 25,000 bushels; Oats, 33,000 bushels.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Aug. 1.—FLOUR dull; Superfine, $5 40; Double Extra, $5 87½; Treble Extra, $6 12½. CORN—Mixed, dull; Yellow, $1; White, $1 07½. OATS—St. Louis, 54c.@56c.; Galena, 56c. BRAN, 95c. HAY, $25. PORK, $32@$32 50. BACON—Jobbing Sales at 15¼c. for Shoulders; 18¼c. for Clear Rib-sides; 19½c. for Clear-sides. HAMS, 26½c. LARD—Tierce, 17c.@17¼c.; Keg, 18½@18¾c. SUGAR—Prime, 13c. MOLASSES—Reboiled, 50c.@75c. WHISKY, 95c.@$1 05. COFFEE—Prime, 17¼c.@17¾c. EXCHANGE—Sterling, 133; New-York Sight, ⅜ premium. GOLD—120¼@120½.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firmer; held at $1 30@$1 33 for Red; $1 35@$1 45 for White. CORN declining; sales of ear at 86c. OATS dull; Old, 50c.@56c.; New, 25c.@40c. RYE, 96c.@95c. for Fall. BARLEY unchanged. COTTON nominal; Middling, 18½c. TOBACCO steady and unchanged. WHISKY firm; held 97c.@98c. PROVISIONS firmer, with a better demand. Mess PORK in limited demand at $30 50. LARD, 16½c.@16¾c. Bulk MEATS, 13¾c. for Shoulders; 15¼c. for Sides, asked. BACON held 14½c. for Shoulders; 17¾c. for Clear Rib Sides; 18¼c. for Clear Sides; sales of Shoulders at 14¼c. Sugar-cured HAMS held firmly at 25¼c.@26c.; stock light. EXCHANGE, 1-10 off buying.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 1.—In Store—Wheat, 641,000 bushels; Corn, 251,000 bushels; Oats, 184,000 bushels; Rye, 30,000 bushels. RECEIPTS—Wheat, 129,349 bushels; Corn, 191,186 bushels; Oats, 73,000 bushels. SHIPMENTS—Wheat, 51,926 bushels; Corn, 37,952 bushels; Oats, 10,000 bushels. FREIGHTS—¼c. easier on Wheat and Corn. FLOUR inactive. WHEAT dull and unsettled; sales nearly 7,500 bushels No. 2 Milwaukee, at $1 28, generally held at $1 30. CORN active and better; sales, 50,000 bushels No. 2 Western, at 90c.@91c. OATS inactive; held at 53c. for No. 2 Western. Other articles unchanged. HIGHWINES—Sales, 200 bbls., at $1.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 1.—COTTON very quiet and unchanged. FLOUR firm and active. WHEAT advanced 5c. on Prime; sales, prime to choice Maryland Red, $1 70@$1 85; good to prime, $1 50@$1 70; White, $1 50@$1 90; good to choice Pennsylvania and Western, $1 53@$1 55. CORN—White, $1 23@$1 28; Yellow, $1 07@$1 10. OATS, 50c. for New. RYE, 90c.@$1. HAMS, 18c. Clear RIB, 18½. SHOULDERS, 15½c. HAMS, 24c. LARD quiet at 17¼c.@18c. WHISKY quiet at $1 02@$1 03.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 1.—FLOUR steady. WHEAT firmer; No. 1 Red, $1 41@$1 45; No. 2 Red, $1 42; White, $1 44. CORN quiet; No. 1, 89c.@90c.; No. 2, 87c.@88c. OATS heavy; No. 1, 53c.@54c. BARLEY quiet. RYE dull at 95c.@$1. PETROLEUM—Refined, 20c.@20¼c.; Crude, $5 25.

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 1.—WHEAT in good supply and market dull. RYE very firm. CORN quiet with a good supply; small sales of Western mixed, in store, at $1 03. OATS in good supply and drooping; sales, 200 bushels, in bags, at 70c. for State.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 1.—COTTON is in fair demand and prices have advanced; Middling, 17¾c.@17⅞c.; sales, 475 bales; net receipts—246 bales; coastwise, 7 bales; total, 253 bales; exports—coastwise, 2,390 bales; stock, 44,541 bales.

LOUISVILLE, Aug. 1.—COTTON firm at 18c. FLOUR dull; Extra Family, $5 75. GRAIN quiet. WHEAT, $1 20@$1 30. CORN, $1 10. OATS, 63c. RYE, 90c. PROVISIONS heavy and unchanged. TOBACCO active and unchanged; sales, 53 hhds.

GALVESTON, Aug. 1.—COTTON—The market is so excited and unsettled that accurate quotations cannot be given; Good Ordinary, 14c.; sales, 200 bales; net receipts, 40 bales; stock 7,400 bales, which is held by only a few factors.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 1.—FLOUR firm and unchanged. WHEAT firm; No. 1, $1 34; No. 2, $1 27; coarse Grains nominal. RECEIPTS, 2,000 bbls. Flour; 63,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS, 1,000 bbls. Flour; 27,000 bushels Wheat.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1.—TURPENTINE—Spirits 1c. lower; sales at 35½c., Crude lower, at $1 20@$2 25. RESIN dull and a shade lower; Strained, $1 25@$1 27½. TAR, $1 35.

MEMPHIS, Aug. 1.—COTTON firm at 18c.; receipts, 59 bales; exports, 318 bales. FLOUR quiet. CORN, 90c.@96c. OATS, 50c. PORK, $32. LARD, 17¾c.@19c. BACON quiet; Shoulders, 15c.; Sides, 19c.

DETROIT, Aug. 1.—WHEAT quiet and advanced 2c.; Extra, $1 66; No. 1, $1 56@$1 57; Amber, $1 45. CORN quiet at 96c. OATS dull; State 54c.

SAVANNAH, Aug. 1.—COTTON quiet but firm; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts—438 bales; exports—coastwise, 1,105 bales; stock, 5,073 bales.

MOBILE, Aug. 1.—COTTON quiet; nothing doing; Low Middling, 17c.; net receipts, for three days, 142 bales; exports, coastwise, 3 bales; stock, 16,005 bales.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Aug. 1.—COTTON quiet and holders are firm; sales, 158 bales; receipts, 104 bales; Middling, 17c.@17½c.

[Advertisement.]

ROBBERS, BURGLARS, MIDNIGHT ASSASSINS.—Had Holmes' Burglar-Alarm Telegraph been applied to the house where the late horrid murder occurred, it would have been impossible for the murderer to have moved around the house without creating such an alarm as would have awakened the household, and thus saved a valuable life. No family in town or out of town should be without this valuable protection to life and property. Thousands of our best citizens testify to its merits. Call at the office or send for a pamphlet. E. HOLMES, No. 7 Murray-street.

[Advertisement.]

BACKWARDS.—Somebody has been spelling KNOX's name backwards and the attempt to pronounce it has resulted in several serious accidents. But KNOX is a straightforward man and is selling the handsomest kind of Summer hats—a fact universally acknowledged. If you want to enjoy hot weather buy at No. 212 Broadway a Knox hat.

[Advertisement.]

Bargains in watches, jewelry and silver-ware.
J. H. JOHNSTON & ROBINSON,
No. 150 Bowery.

Weather Report.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 1—9 A. M.

Places.	Wind.	Weather.	Ther.
Port Hastings	—	Clear	72
Portland	W	Clear	74
Boston	S. W	Clear	72
New-York	S. W	Clear	81
Philadelphia	N. W	Clear	80
Wilmington	N. W	Clear	79
Washington	N. W	Cloudy	76
Fortress Monroe	S W	Cloudy	80
Richmond	N	Cloudy	78
Charleston	S. S. W	Cloudy	85
Savannah	S	Cloudy	88
Augusta	E	Cloudy	80
Oswego	W	Clear	74
Pittsburg	S. E	Clear	68
Chicago	S. W	Clear	76
Louisville	N. E	Cloudy	77
Mobile	S	Clear	82
Key West	S. E	Clear	85
Havana	S. E	Clear	84

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.			
Manhattan	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Cuba	Aug. 3	New-York	Liverpool
Siberia	Aug. 4	New-York	Liverpool
City of London	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Italy	Aug. 6	New-York	Liverpool
Ville de Paris	Aug. 6	New-York	Havre
FOR CUBA, CENTRAL AND SOUTH AMERICA.			
Morro Castle	Aug. 4	New-York	Havana
Ocean Queen	Aug. 5	New-York	Aspinwall

Closing of Foreign Mails.

WARNING!

All letters for Europe should be marked "via England."

WEDNESDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Manhattan*, 8½ A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on Pier No. 46 North River at 10 A. M.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *Siberia*, at 9 A. M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters on the Cunard Dock, Jersey City, at 10½ A. M. For Havana and the West Indies, by the *Morro Castle*, 2 P. M.

FRIDAY.

For Aspinwall, Panama, and the South Pacific and Central American ports, by the *Ocean Queen*, at 10½ A. M.

SATURDAY.

For Europe, via Queenstown and Liverpool, by the *City of London*, 12 M. Supplementary mail for *paid* letters, Pier No. 45 North River at 1½ P. M. For France via Brest and Havre, by the *Ville de Paris* at 10 A. M.

A mail for Hayti by the *City of Port-au-Prince* will be sent about this date.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through *via* H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:30, 9 P M.
North Way, *via* Harlem R. R., Chatham Four Corners	7 A. M.
East, *via* New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, *via* Newport	4 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	6 P. M.
South, Through	7 A. M.; 7:30 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. & G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

Passengers sailed in steam-ship City of Mexico, for Havana and Mexico.—Baron K. de Scholyer, Prussian Minister to Mexico, Mrs. Louisa Gonzalez, Max Meyer, Max Philipp, M. C. Partugal, Andres B. Mendoza, Gaspar Trueba, August Perkuhn, Francisco Orbea, Manuel Medina, Mrs. M. Medina, Miss Medina, A. Henry, Mrs. A. Henry, James Dugan, Richard Hatrick, Alexander Slater, James Seddon, Fernando Hahner, Mrs. F. Hahner and 2 children, Salvader Garcia, Mrs. Diaz, Emil Hurtzig, James Costa.

Passengers Arrived.

AUG. 1—*In steam-ship Hammonia, from Hamburg.*—Otto von Schrader, wife, children and servant, Fred. Boermann and wife, Patti Boermann, Mr. Sylvester, A. Salosbin, M. Munster, Sigm'd Rosenfeld, Elise Fremont, Frank Fremont, Bridget Karolou, Hermann Silver, Eugene Riottie and wife, Fr. Stadtmuller, Elias Stadtmuller, Miss S. E. Rogers, Rud. Lexow, wife and 3 children, Jacob Steinheimer, T. Lichtenheim, Hy. Haack and wife, Heinr. Schulze, Carl Rautzenberg, Peter Fischer and wife, E. L. Hengewitz, Max Powell, wife and child, Henrietta Naumann and wife, Fr. Weber, Catharine Schackel, Aug. Bandholz, and others in second cabin.

AUG. 1—*In steam-ship Minnesota, from Liverpool.*—Henry Parton and wife, Fred. Nuttall, Gilbert Yarson, Dr. A. R. Strachan, D. J. Lindsay and wife, J. J. Hill, Capt. R. Irvine, J. W. Hawthorne, J. W. Vroom, Miss Mary Brampton, Thos. P. Fallows and wife, M. Caspari, Miss Marie Smith, Robt. Cushing, H. Tylie and wife, C. D. Tyelsted, Carl Larsen, Edward J. Peterson, Jesse M. Smith and wife, Samuel Peterson, P. J. Bing, L. Larsen, Martin Martinson, John H. Honguard, J. Truson, J. F. Knowlton, Geo. Barber, Amos H. Neff, Miss Margaret Whelan.

In steam-ship De Soto, from New-Orleans—Col. E. J. Strange (U. S. A.) and lady, Mrs. Gen. Myers, Mrs. S. M. Black, H. J. Mullen, lady, child and servant, Dr. H. G. Kimberly, lady and child, J. P. Kirkbride, F. A. Sherman. From Havana—Pedro Bonet and lady, Chas. Lowenfeldt, Nathaniel Cross, G. C. Dunlop, Louis Abodid, Juan Pellon and daughter, C. J. Leveque and lady, Miss Elise Rodrigues, Master Leveque, Miss Adelina Howard, Edward C. Finlay, wife, 4 children and servant, James Bonnet, lady and child, Manuel Gonzales, Auguste Cassogue, C. Garcia, Albert Sikel.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 4:57 | Sun sets..... 7:14 | Moon sets..10:36
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.11:11 | Gov. Island..12:00 | Hell Gate.. 1:22

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....MONDAY, Aug. 1.

Cleared.

Steam-ships City of Mexico, Timmerman, Vera Cruz, &c., F. Alexandre; Chester, Jones, Philadelphia; D. Utley, Davis, Philadelphia; Anthracite, Green, Philadelphia, W. Kirkpatrick; Franconia, Bragg, Portland, J. F. Ames.

Barks Richard Pearse, (Br.,) Rathburn, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Harmonia, (Nor.,) Nielsen, Cork or Falmouth for orders, Funch, Edye & Co.; L. G. Bigelow, (Br.,) Corning, Amsterdam, Boyd & Hincken; Pallas, (Br.,) Biddle, Belize, J. Jex; Daniel Draper, (Ital.,) Bottone, Boston, James Robinson & Co.; Idea, (Ital.,) Romano, Cork, Slocovich & Smith; Estelle, Loring, Cronstadt, Brett, Son & Co.

Brigs Peppino, (Ital.,) Ralls, Genoa, James Robinson & Co.; Mary Olivia, (Br.,) Gow, Parrsboro, N. S., H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Morancy, Hill, Boston, Thompson & Hunter.

Schr. Portland, (Br.,) Nelson, Windsor, N. S., J. A. Horsey.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Minnesota, (Br.,) Whineray, Liverpool July 20 and Queenstown July 21, with mdse. and 74 passengers to Williams & Guion. July 30, lat. 41, lon. 66, passed ship Robert C. Winthrop, from Liverpool for Baltimore; 31st, lat. 40 52, lon. 69 30, passed steam-ship Anglia, hence for Glasgow.

Steam-ship Hammonia, (N. G.,) Meyer, Hamburg, July 20, with mdse. and 591 passengers to Kunhardt & Co. Experienced strong westerly winds. In lat. 48 31 N., lon. 48 34 W., passed several large icebergs; July 25, lat. 55 29, lon. 28 13, spoke bark Essex, (Br.,) bound west.

Steam-ship Cortes, Nelson, New-Orleans, July 24, with cotton and tobacco to H. B. Cromwell & Co.

Steam-ship De Soto, Morton, New-Orleans July 22, via Havana, with mdse. and passengers to Livingston, Fox & Co.

Bark Geo. Bell, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Hilton, Ardrossan 48 ds., to Boyd & Hincken. Had W. winds and much fog; 14th ult., lat. 45 49, lon. 55 28, spoke ship A. & E. Lovett, Quebec for London.

Brig Avon, (of Salcomb,) Garner, Leghorn 50 ds., with mdse. to Fabbri & Chauncey; vessel to Geo. F. Bulley. Passed Gibraltar June 25. Had light winds and calms the entire passage; July 22, lat. 27 13, lon. 62 20, passed bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) hence for Barbados.

Brig Humming Bird, Stephens, of and from Windsor, N. S., 13 ds., with 360 tons plaster to Wotherspoon Bros.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Lenoir, (of Arichat,) Lenoir, Glace Bay 16 ds., with 440 tons coal to George H. Brewer. Had calms and foggy weather.

Brig A. B. Patterson, (of Turks Island,) Pike, Laguayra 12 ds., with coffee, &c., to J. Agostine.

Schr. Eveline, (of New-Haven,) Pierce, Moayguez, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to D. Trowbridge & Co.

Schr. Luisita, Underhill, Baracoa, 10 ds., with fruit to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Helene, Bahers, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with lumber to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Mathew Massar, Christie, Rondout, for New-Bedford.

Schr. A. T. Rowland, Rowland, Philadelphia, for Providence.

Schr. Ben. Jones, Wilmington, N. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to E. S. Powell.

Schr. General Banks, Howe, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Montrose, Grearson, Elizabethport, for Boston.

Schr. Morelight, Bradford, Calais, with lumber to Gorham Boardman.

Schr. Naiad Queen, Chase, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Chancellor, Fugerson, Elizabethport, for Fall River.

Schr. Empire, Mathews, Elizabethport, for Fair Haven.

Schr. F. L. Forster, Klock, Elizabethport, for Islip, L. I.

Schr. Nellie Bloomfield, Hobbie, Elizabethport, for Stamford.

Schr. May Price, Furgerson, Elizabethport, for Lynn.

Schr. H. Lewis, Taylor, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. M. E. Tabor, Aldrich, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. N. James, Ingalls, Elizabethport, for Machias.

Schr. E. Brainard, Buell, Elizabethport, for Middleton.

Schr. Fred. Reed, Pendleton, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Forest Belle, Hornes, Bangor, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Gov. Cony, Erskine, Augusta, with lumber to John Boynton's Son & Co.

Schr. Maggie Bell, Hall, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Only Son, Eastman, Gardiner, with lumber to Holyoke and Murray.

Schr. Olive, Pell, New-River, Me., with piling to Snow & Richardson.

Schr. Potter & Hooper, Backbury, Haverstraw for Newport.

Schr. James H. Hoyt, Cranmer, Virginia.
Schr. Exertion, Fourbell, Virginia.
Schr. Alfred Hall, Post, Virginia.
Schr. Jennie, Hall, Bailey, Virginia.
Schr. Joseph & Francklyn, Randolph, Virginia.
Schr. D. W. Vaughan, Parsons, Georgetown, 6 ds.
Schr. Mary A. Ivins, Bodine, Virginia.
Schr. Daniel S. Miller, Mills, Virginia.
Schr. Sedonia, Holbrook, Elizabethport, for Boston.
Schr. Lucy Church, Adams, Rondout for Providence.
Schr. H. M. Condon, Condon, Norwich.
Schr. Brasos, Odbert, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Jed Frye, Langley, New-Haven.
Schr. Isaac H. Borden, Edwin, Fall River.
Schr. Foam, Homan, Hartford.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Fordham, Brookhaven.
Schr. Sarah Jane, Gardner, Newport.
Schr. Sylvester Hale, Coleman, Taunton.
Schr. O. Applegate, Sears, Providence.
Schr. Zoe, Hall, Providence.
Schr. A. G. Hazard, Mack, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Hannah Chave, Francis, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Wm. Killam, Rankin, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Maria Pierson, Grant, Alexandria.
Schr. Henry Cole, Peterson, Virginia.
Schr. Wm. J. Rose, Fairbrother, Virginia.
Schr. Jane Taylor, Baker, Providence.
Schr. A. C. Noyes, Baker, Hartford.
Schr. Crisis, Daws, Greenpoint.
Schr. Silver Spray, Horton, Providence.
Schr. J. H. Huddle, Casper, New-Haven.
Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Cronin, New-Haven.
Schr. Danl. Morris, Mansar, Providence.
Schr. J. Warren, McGar, Providence.
Schr. E. M. Baxter, Waterman, Providence.
Schr. Marr, Driscoll, Bridgeport.
Schr. Mary, Richardson, New-Haven.
Schr. Hy. Tabor, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. Cameo, Dennistown, Rockport.
Schr. Reading Railroad, No. 44, —, Hartford.

WIND—Sunset, S. W., clear.

Sailed.

Steam-ship City of Mexico, for Vera Cruz, via Havana.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Arr. steamers Roman, Philadelphia; Glaucus, New-York; barks E. Schultz, Leghorn; S. A. Blaidsdall, Caibarien; brigs Vriedenking, Rio Grande; A. Richardson, New-Orleans; schrs. Hartstene, Liverpool; Queen of the South, Mobile; Mary Ellen, New-York.

BOSTON, Aug. 1.—Arr. bark Clotile, from Cienfuegos.

LEWES, Del., Aug. 1.—Passed in ship Stadtacomas, from Londonderry; brig Ramsey, from Leghorn, Normandy, from Greenland; schr. Silas Fawcett, from Cardenas.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 31.—Sld. barks Otago, Liverpool; Talisman, Callao.

WILMINGTON, N. C., Aug. 1.—Arr. steamer Benefactor, from New-York.

Arr. yesterday, steamer Washington, from New-York.

Spoken.

July 29, lat. 40 50, lon. 67 30, ship Asia, (N. G.,) from Hamburg for Philadelphia 33 ds., (by pilot-boat Isaac Webb No. 8.)

July 31, 25 miles S. E. of Absecom, ship Coromandel, (Br.,) Chapman, from Liverpool, for Philadelphia.

July 30, 45 miles S. E. of Highlands, bark Peddler, (N. G.,) Janson, Genoa, for Philadelphia.

July 30, 30 miles E. of Cape May, bark Bloomer, (Sw.,) Cullberg, Gottenberg, for Philadelphia. (All by pilot-boat Edmund Driggs, No. 7.)

Miscellaneous.

Ship Plymouth Rock, Warner, from London June 16, and Isle of Wight 21st, arr. 31st, reports had a constant succession of light westerly winds and calms. June 29, lat. 47 30, lon. 25, passed ship Confidence, from London for New-York; July 10, was in company with bark Highland Mary, (Br.,) from Newport for New-York; 25th, lat. 40 51, lon. 63 30, passed brig Abbie Clifford, hence for Cronstadt.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrival Out.

LONDONDERRY, Aug. 1.—The steam-ship Hibernian, from Quebec for Liverpool, arrived here today.

$1,000,000
OF THE
CONNECTICUT
AIR-LINE BONDS
HAVE BEEN
SUCCESSFULLY NEGOTIATED,
LEAVING BUT
$500,000
UNSOLD, WHICH WE
OFFER AT THE ORIGINAL PRICE, PAR AND INTEREST.

The solid, substantial character of the security has attracted to these bonds the attention of capitalists who prize an investment which insures the ABSOLUTE SECURITY OF THE PRINCIPAL, and a liberal rate of interest.

The tax exemption features of the security make the investment unusually desirable to purchasers residing in CONNECTICUT, where they are

FREE FROM EVERY DESCRIPTION OF TAX.

THE BONDS are secured by a FIRST MORTGAGE on ALL THE PROPERTY of a railroad fifty-two miles in length, running through the center of the State of Connecticut, forming, with its connections, *the shortest and quickest route between Boston and New-York*. The VALUE of the PROPERTY covered by the mortgage is MORE THAN DOUBLE THE AMOUNT OF BONDS ISSUED.

The road is COMPLETED AND TRAINS ARE RUNNING BETWEEN NEW-HAVEN AND MIDDLETOWN, while east of Middletown, the unfinished portion is graded for over twenty miles, which leaves only some seven or eight miles to grade to COMPLETE THE WHOLE LINE.

The bridge over the Connecticut River, designed to be the finest and most substantial structure of the kind in this country, is well under way; a large portion of the iron-work is already prepared, and will be placed in position as soon as the piers are finished.

The business future of the road is unusually promising. The road not only brings the greater part of New-England nearer New-York, but it opens a section through the populous and thriving State of Connecticut which heretofore has been entirely destitute of railroad facilities, and, unlike most new roads, has a well-established and profitable local business awaiting its completion. The line has thirteen different railroad connections, besides water communication at Middletown and New-Haven. It connects and passes through some dozen different towns, whose aggregate population *equals one-third of the total population of the State.*

THE CHARACTER OF THE WORK ON THE ROAD IS SUPERIOR TO THAT ON ANY LINE IN EXISTENCE IN THIS COUNTRY, while the expense of construction has been NO GREATER than on INFERIOR ROADS.

Corporations, capitalists and investors will find in the First Mortgage Bonds of this Road a form of investment SAFE, PRODUCTIVE AND CONVENIENT.

THE STATE OF CONNECTICUT IS TRUSTEE FOR THE BONDHOLDERS, and each bond is signed and issued by the Comptroller of the State. The bonds are of convenient denominations, $500 and $1,000, and can, at the option of the holder, be registered. They bear interest at the rate of SEVEN PER CENT, payable semi-annually, in May and November, in New-York. They can be obtained of any bank or banker, or by sending direct to

HATCH & FOOTE,
BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,
NO. 12 WALL-ST.

INDIANAPOLIS, BLOOMINGTON
AND
WESTERN RAILWAY
7 PER CENT. GOLD LOAN.

The bonds are secured by a First Mortgage on 205 miles of road from Indianapolis, the largest city and most important railroad center in the State of Indiana, to the City of Pekin, in Illinois.

The only direct line from Cincinnati and Indianapolis to Pekin, Peoria, and Omaha, being SIXTY MILES SHORTER THAN ANY OTHER ROUTE.

Over 180 miles of the line are now in full operation, and earning more than the interest on the whole issue of bonds. The iron and all the materials for the balance are on hand and being rapidly laid, which makes the line VIRTUALLY COMPLETED. There are thirty-six depots on the line, located in cities and towns that contain in the aggregate 190,000 inhabitants, and within 20 miles of the track there is a population of over 600,000. It runs through the best agricultural, manufacturing and coal-mining districts in Indiana and Illinois, and forms part of a grand central trunk line from the Atlantic to the Pacific, HAVING MORE NUMEROUS VALUABLE EAST AND WEST CONNECTIONS THAN ANY ROAD IN THE WEST.

The bonds are convertible into stock at par, which adds greatly to their value.

We have carefully examined the country, its resources, and the whole enterprise all through its course of construction, and BELIEVE THE BONDS TO BE AS SAFE AS GOVERNMENTS. It is with pleasure we recommend them to our customers as a first-class investment. Over four-fifths of the loan has been sold. We offer the balance at 92½ and interest.

All marketable securities received in exchange at market rates. For full particulars apply to

TURNER BROTHERS,
NO. 14 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN
SPIRAL SPRING BUTT CO.,
NO. 27 PARK-ROW, NEW-YORK.

REFRIGERATORS.
BASSFORD'S celebrated NONPAREIL, Warranted
BEST AND COOLEST OUT.
ONLY DEPOT, BASSFORD'S
Great House-Furnishing Bazaar, Cooper Institute.